New-York Daily Times.

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FOR NICARAGUA.

SAILING OF THE TENNESSEE.

Plenty of Provisions, but no Passengers nor Freight.

A Rumored Fillibustero Expedition Awaiting her at Key West.

The Transit Reopened by Charles Morgan & Son.

The River and Lake Boats Surrendered by the Costa Ricans.

Commodore Vanderbilt Out-Commodored at Last.

The steamship Tennessee, Captain Tinklepaugh, owned by Messrs. Morgan, Garrison & Co. sailed [illegible] yesterday afternoon, from the foot of [illegible], carrying no passengers nor any freight, except coal and a very large quantity of fresh provisions and ice. As the Tennessee has been so [illegible] the public mind, in connection with the fillibustering adventures of Gen. Wm. Walker, it is [illegible] that she should be on the point of [illegible] for the harbor of San Juan del Norte, without [illegible] fillibusteros of this City [illegible] Gen. [illegible] Capt. [illegible] and others [illegible] for a correct account of the number of men who were going on the new expedition, the quantity of arms and ammunition, and provisions, and the particular point at which they were to land and "make a descent" [illegible] Nicaragua [illegible].

[illegible] He knew she was going to sail, for the pilot had just arrived upon her deck, and he knew he (Capt. Tinklepaugh) was to command her; but [illegible] tell where she was going. He thought Mr. Morgan, away down at No. 3 Bowling-green, [illegible] but he was not sure. While he was talking still another reporter was engaged in the interesting process of "pumping" that same Mr. Morgan, away down in No. 3 Bowling-green. But Mr. Morgan did not yield much per stroke. He didn't flow freely. There was something out of order somewhere. Either the [illegible] was dry or there was some obstruction. The reporter knew the plunger was all right, for it had undergone examination just before it was put down. The handle worked naturally, and the united [illegible] seemed to produce a [illegible] but nothing more. The first four strokes in the form of questions concerning his private affairs, [illegible] considerably, so much so, in fact, that he [illegible] asked [illegible] so many questions for. The reporter intimated that he desired information.

"Do you come from the newspapers?" inquired Mr. Morgan, as if a new light had broken in upon him. (He had evidently mistaken our reporter for one of Vanderbilt's agents.) [illegible] "Do you come from the [illegible]?" [illegible] said the reporter. Mr. Morgan [illegible] for a moment as if he were to decide whether [illegible] reporter or a Vanderbilt agent [illegible] the greater calamity [illegible] conclusion which did not distinctly appear, he said the Tennessee would sail at 4 o'clock, without freight or passengers; that she would put into the harbor of San Juan del Norte [illegible] could not say. [illegible] [illegible] paused a moment, as if gathering power to struggle with the next question that might come to push the [illegible] from its stool. But no second Banquo appearing, he [illegible] the first, and after saying something about taking down his private ledger, for the information of the aforesaid apparition, he turned upon it with a look of triumph, and [illegible] it was satisfied?

The reporter thinks that at that particular moment [illegible] an excellent model for a brown-stone statue [illegible] But he did not ask. He simply said: "If that were all the information Mr. Morgan had to give, he supposed he could not get any more from him," and then, bidding Mr. Morgan a polite "Good-day," he retired. As he was going out he noticed that Mr. Morgan did not ask him to call again.

But where was she going. It was now after 3 o'clock, and she was on her way somewhere. And there was Captain Tinklepaugh on board, who generally knows where he is going, and the very shortest way to get there, all in the dark as to his destination. Mr. Morgan had sent him away without that important piece of information, which he wisely gave to the reporter of the Times. And yet the Captain looked as cheerful as ever as he sailed away. [illegible] the large quantity of fresh provisions on board; and then the ice,—what a [illegible] of agreeable uses it could be put to,—particularly when not going anywhere that you know of—and you are in a warm climate. But we must let the Captain go, although it is painful to part with him, even when he has not a large quantity of fresh provisions and plenty of ice in his hold, for we must learn her destination and her object. There were those who should know, and they were found.

The first, in the charming innocence of his unsophisticated mind, knew very well where she had gone and what she had gone for. She had gone to Punta Arenas [illegible] and that but feebly [illegible] the harbor of San Juan del Norte in tolerable safety from the [illegible] of the Caribbean Sea [illegible] destination.

What was she going there for? Why to bring back the [illegible] of a small blacksmith's shop, that stands (or stood) near the water's edge; and the [illegible] of a little machine shop, that stands (or stood) beside it—both of which are (or were) the undisputed property of Messrs. Morgan & Son.

Another reminded our reporter, that not long ago, there was a telegraphic dispatch sent "through the newspapers," ordering the remaining officers of the army that General Walker once had, to report themselves ready for duty without delay. Then there was the published statement that $250,000 had been raised for General Walker, and that there were several thousand men in New-Orleans, waiting anxiously to enter upon a new expedition to Nicaragua. From these statements, and the fact that the Tennessee had sailed without passengers or freight, and that she had a large quantity of fresh provisions and ice on board, the inevitable deduction was this: A telegraphic message would be sent to General Walker at New-Orleans; the men and arms and ammunition, and more fresh provisions, a fair amount of whisky and the remainder of the money, would be put on board a vessel or two, as the necessities of the case might require, and run over to Key West. The Tennessee would put in there for "coal," and the men and arms and ammunition, and more fresh provisions, the whisky and the remainder of the money, would be put on board without danger or unnecessary delay. From there the Tennessee would proceed to San Juan harbor. The barges made at New-Orleans would be put together in two hours, at the blacksmith's shop on the Point. Up the river they would go, and down they would come upon the unsuspecting Costa Ricans, like a pack of hounds on a well-dressed picnic party. This was a much more interesting solution of the mystery than the first.

A more prosaic statement, from a party who is perhaps as well informed in relation to matters of interest respecting Nicaragua and the Transit route, as any person in the City, was to the following effect: It started with a conviction that in this matter (the sailing of the Tennessee) Morgan and Garrison have out-commodored Commodore Vanderbilt. It then went on to state that it is well known that Mr. Harris, the son-in-law of Mr. Morgan, and a Junior partner in the concern, has been in Nicaragua and Costa Rica for a considerable time, in company with another agent of the firm; and also in company with Mr. Carey Jones, who was sent out by the United States Government to investigate. It is also well known that our Government, while refusing to cooperate with either of the Commodores for the [illegible] has intimated pretty strongly, that whoever should secure the reopening of the Transit would be protected in the use of it. It is also well known, from the reports to the effect that General Walker [illegible] Costa Rica [illegible] With a knowledge of these [illegible] it is held as extremely

probable that the agents of Morgan and Garrison have succeeded in convincing the Nicaraguans and Costa Ricans if the Transit were not opened immediately, that the United States Government would not be inclined to place any effective obstacles in the way of the return of General Walker. And on the other hand, that if the Transit were opened, the United States Government would look with extreme jealousy upon any movement calculated to disturb the peace and tranquility of Central America. Following an acknowledgment of the correctness of the above, there commenced very naturally a negotiation for the return of the remaining river and lake boats. That concluded satisfactorily, the Tennessee arrives in the harbor of San Juan del Norte. There is a steamboat in waiting to carry a few persons to Lake Nicaragua; a lake steamer to take them to Virgin Bay, and from there plenty of mules—a short ride across to San Juan del Sur, and Charles Morgan & Son are again in possession of the reopened Transit route, with the Government's promise of protection.

By another party one of our reporters was allowed to copy some information from a private letter received from a highly respectable party by the last steamer, in relation to affairs in Central America. Although it does not bear directly upon the above, it is not devoid of interest in another point of view. From it we learn that Patricio Rivas, of Nicaragua, had surrendered his power to General Martinez, and that the seat of Government had been removed to Managua, where the Assembly were to meet in August.

From Costa Rica, the news was that no treaty had been consummated with Harris and Webster, and that the Costa Ricans would keep their soldiers on the line of the San Juan river, believing it to be their strong point of defence. But at the same time they would protect the Nicaraguan authorities in collecting revenue on the river.

The cholera had broken out in San Salvador; and Gen. G. Barus was endeavoring to get up a revolution.

Guatemala had broken off diplomatic intercourse with Nicaragua, on account of the difficulty between Gen. Zavala and Patricio Rivas. It was thought she would send a force to demand satisfaction. It was thought also that a new invasion of Nicaragua would be attended with success.

INFORMATION GAINED ON BOARD THE TENNESSEE.

The Tennessee had been lying at the foot of Tenth-street for some time, having her shafts raised up, new wheels put in, &c. At 3½ o'clock our reporter, who went on board in the midst of a driving storm from the Northeast, found steam all up, and everything in readiness to cast off. A long tier of ice-carts, whose contents had been put on board, were standing on the Pier, the last load being hurried through the gangway, while the icemen and crew were stowing it below. Large quantities of fresh provisions, and barrels and piles of potatoes, cabbage and other vegetables filled up the deck. The pilot had not arrived, and Capt. Tinklepaugh would not wait for him after 4 o'clock, but carry the vessel out himself. There were no passengers about. The officers bustled around, and mysterious personages who stood watching the movements also eyed the reporter, evidently uncertain as to who or what he might be. Soon the pilot came, and then Mr. Morgan and his son drove down the Pier. The reporter inquired of Capt. Tinklepaugh as to where the steamer was going. He had learned of her sudden sailing, and there were rumors she was going to Key West, or to the Balize, to take Gen. Walker and a thousand fillibusters on board to make a descent upon Nicaragua. The Captain smiled with incredulity, shook his head, and said "he could not say anything about it"—"Didn't know where the steamer was going"—and "Must refer the reporter to Mr. Morgan;" "If he knew, he would be most happy to give the information desired," but as to himself he really knew nothing about it. The Pilot thought she was bound to New-Orleans, to run between that place and Vera Cruz, to carry the mail. It was very common for captains to go to sea *without knowing where they were going*, until they were outside. Finding everything remarkably dry, considering the state of the weather, our reporter next hunted up young Mr. Morgan, and put to him a series of questions as to the mysterious and sudden departure of the steamer, each question half suggesting some answer, according to the various theories prevailing upon the subject; but Mr. Morgan was more taciturn and mysterious than the Captain and the other officers. He said that "a Reporter from the Times had been to the office, inquiring on the subject, but he guessed they didn't make much out of the old man, who asked him (the Reporter) if he wanted to see the ledger, and have him show the whole business of the office. She was not going on any fillibustering business, but on a legitimate voyage; but they couldn't do anything by letting everybody know what they were about." The Captain shook hands with the owners, took his station on the paddle-box, the word was passed, "all ashore that's going," the fasts were slipped, and without the ringing of the bell, or the discharge of the six pounder, the *Tennessee* steamed off upon her mysterious voyage to San Juan de Nicaragua.

WHAT THE OWNERS OF THE TENNESSEE SAY OF THE TRIP.

One of our reporters called yesterday, at the office of Charles Morgan & Son, in Bowling Green, the owners of the *Tennessee*, to inquire as to the object of her trip. Mr. Charles Morgan received the reporter with courtesy. It was just before 1 o'clock when the reporter called—being several hours before the steamer was announced to sail. The conversation was brief. The facts elicited may be best gathered from the following report of the conversation:

Reporter—I understand the steamer *Tennessee* leaves this afternoon?

Mr. Morgan—She does.

Reporter—I understand she is going to Nicaragua; is that so?

Mr. Morgan—It is so.

Reporter—Does the steamer take any passengers or freight?

Mr. Morgan—No, neither.

Reporter—Will the steamer stop at any port on her way to Nicaragua?

Mr. Morgan—Who the d—l are you, to ask all these questions?

Reporter—I ask from a desire only to get at the facts in the case.

Mr. Morgan—Are you a newspaper man?

Reporter—I am.

Mr. Morgan—Well, well, I have told you all the facts.

Reporter—You will please excuse me if I ask a few further questions, which you are at liberty of course to answer or not, as you please.

Mr. Morgan—You can ask what you please, but I tell you I have told you all the facts.

Reporter—Who are the parties that have chartered the steamer?

Mr. Morgan—I can tell you nothing more—I have told you everything.

Reporter—How long will the steamer remain in Nicaragua?

Mr. Morgan—I have told you everything, I tell you.

Reporter—Will the steamer come back to New-York?

Mr. Morgan—I have told you the steamer is going to Nicaragua—what will become of her after her arrival there the Lord only knows.

Reporter—Is the steamer going to aid General Walker in a second fillibuster enterprise?

Mr. Morgan—Do you suppose I am going to take down my ledger and make an open exposition of my affairs and intentions to the world?

Following this last remark, which was delivered with an emphasis clearly showing that it would be a foolish and fruitless expenditure of time to ask further questions, our Reporter withdrew from the office.

THE RESCUED FILLIBUSTERS.—Advices received at the Navy Department this morning, dated the 18th instant, say that the U. S. steamship *Roanoke* was to have sailed on the 21st instant for New-York, with 250 fillibusters. Their general health was improving, their sick list had been reduced from 120 to 60. [illegible] All was peaceable on the Isthmus, and the latest information from [illegible] indicated the return of [illegible] good feeling there towards the United States.—*Washington Star*, 30th.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—15 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

Additional from Europe by the Europa.

GERMANY.

It is reported that a meeting of the Emperors of Russia, Austria, and France is to be brought about very shortly on Bavarian territory, and various movements are adduced in confirmation of the rumor.

The King of Prussia had returned from his visit to Vienna. It is believed in Germany that his visit has been connected with a reconciliation between Russia and Austria, which the King is highly desirous of effecting.

INDIA.

Attempts have been made to lay the charge of the Indian mutiny to Russian intrigue, but St. Petersburg journals indignantly repudiate the idea.

TURKEY.

A new six per cent. loan of £3,000,000 or £5,000,000 for Turkey was spoken of in London, to be issued at 84 per cent., and 2 per cent. discount on that sum. The *Times* regards the project as preposterous.

Correction.

In the Liverpool Produce Market by the *Europa*, published this morning, the price of Congou Tea is incorrectly stated,—it should be, 1s. 3d. @1s. 3½d.

Sailing of the Europa for Boston.

HALIFAX, Thursday, July 30.

The steamship *Europa* sailed from here for Boston at 3½ o'clock this morning, and will be due there about noon to-morrow (Friday.)

From Washington.

SALES OF DELAWARE TRUST LANDS—TREATY WITH THE OTTAWA TRIBE—CONVENTION AT OLD POINT, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 30.

The Indian Bureau has been informed that the sales of the western portion of the Delaware Indian Trust Lands, had on the 15th inst., reached nearly $115,000, and it was supposed that nearly half a million of dollars would be realized.

The Ottawa tribe of Indians in Kansas concluded a treaty with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs today, by which they agree to an equitable distribution of their lands among themselves. Provision is also made for their recognition as citizens after the ratification of the treaty by the Senate.

The Convention at Old Point yesterday, to further the project of A. Dudley Mann, was largely attended. Delegates were present from Maryland, Washington, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia and Texas. John Tyler, Sr., was the President; Hons. D. M. Barringer and Hamlin Moore, and N. Falls and Thomas J. Page, Esqs., Vice Presidents. Letters were read from all the members of the Cabinet, Lieut. Maury and others, strongly indorsing the plan. Committees on Resolutions and Subscription were appointed. Adjourned till to-morrow.

The Utica Banks.

UTICA, Thursday, July 30.

One of the New-York morning journals charges a defalcation upon the Cashier of the Bank of Utica representing him to have "made large unauthorized advances to the Black River Railroad, and covered up the transactions by overdrafts on his corresponding banks." The statement is entirely incorrect. The institution in question is wholly free from any such troubles as are charged upon another bank here.

Writs have been issued against three of the New-York daily journals for an alleged libel contained in their articles, charging a defalcation and fraud in the Ontario Bank of this city.

Seizure of a Steamer at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 30.

The steamer *Admiral* was seized yesterday afternoon, under a warrant of Judge Sprague, for illegally having on board quantities of liquor. Bail will be given, and the steamer will, as usual, make her trips to St. Johns, N. B.

Arrival of the Circassian.

PORTLAND, Thursday, July 30.

The steamship *Circassian*, from Liverpool, on the 11th inst., arrived here this morning, via St. Johns, N. F., and Halifax.

Throwing Cinders Overboard—Dredging Slips—Stone Piers, &c.

The Board of Pilot Commissioners held a meeting yesterday, at their office, No. 67 South-street. Numerous complaints have been made of violations of the Port Bill, and in several cases fines have already been imposed. In [illegible] to the encumbering of piers and bulkheads with merchandise and rubbish generally, the Commissioners have contented themselves with notifying the owners thereof, and with few exceptions, the same has been removed forthwith, or assurances given that it would be at the earliest possible moment. Messrs. Frame and Dayton, two of the Superintendents appointed by the Board to see the provisions of the law carried out, have been discharging their duties for some time with industry and efficiency.

Three or four proprietors of dredging machines appeared before the Commissioners, and presented a long written communication, in which they labored to prove that the mud taken from the slips should be dumped into the water again, as it has been all along. In answer to this, after a lengthy conversation with these gentlemen, the Commissioners adopted a resolution expressly forbidding the dredgings to be thrown into the water of the Bay at all. So now the machines will lie idle unless the owners consent to go to the increased expense of carrying the mud off to the Jersey Flats, or some other equally fit locality.

The Commissioners had under discussion the subject of stone piers, and decided to urge upon merchants as well as the corporation, the absolute necessity of substituting granite for the present wooden ones, which latter are not only a clog to the interests of our commerce, but a disgrace to the City. It was stated to be a general practice that when a pier begins to fall, additional timbers are put on instead of rebuilding it. The late John C. Stevens, before his death, contemplated removing Pier No. 1 North River, and constructing one of granite in its place. New-York is said to be more deficient in point of wharf constructions and accommodations than almost any seaport town in this country or Europe.

One great improvement in the introduction of stone piers would be the facility of extending the sewers to the end of the piers, so that their contents might be discharged further out into the river, instead of filling up the slips, as now.

The subject of dumping night-soil from the dock was considered, and vigorous steps were resolved upon to abate the nuisance.

The Commissioners had their attention directed to Fulton Market slip, which has been occupied by oyster-boats for a number of years past. This slip is leased by the Corporation, and the lessees manage to encumber the adjoining piers so as to obstruct their use for commercial purposes. The right of the Corporation to let the property to be thus appropriated will be overhauled.

Among the complaints made to the Commissioners have been several against steamboats for the throwing of cinders into the waters of the Bay. This class of offences will be narrowly watched hereafter.

FIVE BRAVE MEN ATTACK ONE UNPROTECTED FEMALE.—On Tuesday night, Margaret Wheety, a servant girl, was passing through Twenty-sixth-street, when five young men attacked her, when near Fourth-avenue, and demanded her money. She answered that she had none, and two of the gang then seized her by the arms and held her while another stole a gold breastpin from her shawl. The girl screamed for help and the scoundrels fled. She had often before seen the same fellows lounging about the railroad dépôt, and knew them by sight. Having made a complaint against them, officer Casey, on Wednesday evening, went with her to the dépôt, when she recognized two of them, named Thomas and Joseph McLain, who were promptly arrested and locked up, by Justice Davison, for trial.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT YALE COLLEGE.

Report of Wendell Phillips' Oration—Commencement Day—A Scene in the Centre Church—A Chorus—Order of Exercises—The Alumni Dinner—College Orators—A Remembrance of Lord North—Names of the Graduating Class—Degrees Conferred—What it Costs to go to Yale College—A Bequest from Dr. Mantell.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, July 30, 1857.

I closed my letter last night as WENDELL PHILLIPS commenced his address before the Phi Beta Kappa, in the North Church. I will now endeavor to give you the drift of his speech, which was made without notes, or any reference to manuscript.

Mr. PHILLIPS began by alluding to the power and influence which such a collection of educated men as that before him, would necessarily exert in their several spheres—and of his natural willingness to seize upon such an occasion to influence such an audience. He announced as his theme, the necessity and usefulness of agitation under a form of government like ours. Not only in theory, but in fact, in this country, the people rule. If they submitted to the judgment, or to the authority of the wealthy, or of politicians, it was because they voluntarily chose to do so. But they ruled in this very choice. To reach these masses of rulers, agitation is an imperative necessity. The press is one efficient means of accomplishing that object. It has already accomplished for the human mind what gunpowder has accomplished for war. But the masses are more effectually influenced by an *idea personified and intensified in an individual*. This is an age in which ideas rule. But men have been cowardly in their expression of ideas. I was recently at the table of a distinguished man, whom, if I should name, all would recognize as a statesman, and I was there told by him that he had not enjoyed the luxury of speaking his own mind for twenty years! There was JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, who for seventy years filled a prominent place in public life, and gained the highest honors that his country could bestow, but his best laurels were acquired in the last seven years of his life—a period during which he had the courage to speak out unpalatable truths, and bare his discrowned head to the assaults of every fledgling, in defence of freedom of debate! One of the ripest scholars of Massachusetts, covered with the laurels of fifty years of successful literary enterprises, has taken for his theme the history of our WASHINGTON, and paraded from city to city, relating the story to admiring audiences. If this history was to be related now, its brightest and most significant feature lies in the fact that WASHINGTON, himself a slaveholder, and reared amidst all the associations of Slavery, yet had the manliness and courage to put on record his abhorrence of the system. All this Mr. EVERETT remembered to forget! And no sensitiveness, in speaking of a living orator, should make us quietly bear the loss of this brightest gem in the crown of WASHINGTON. This cowardice has extended to the pulpit, also. Mr. PHILLIPS enlarged eloquently on this point, and then went on to say that Agitation is not a matter of choice, but of necessity. It will exist. It cannot be repressed. Truths thrown hissing hot upon the public mind will produce excitement and agitation. Recognising then its inevitable existence in our form of society, it is the duty of every educated man to use it for good; in that way to lead the masses to the truth. This Age requires men of courage, martyrs to the truth, if need be the leaders of a forlorn hope. Public opinion, in the end, is certain to be right; not now, perhaps, but in time. It took America two hundred years to learn national independence; and now the nation might be subjected to an absolute authority, and even ground to powder, but you could not make it unlearn the lesson. This should encourage the educated men in every country to a constant and earnest endeavor to shape that public opinion in accordance with the eternal principles of justice and truth. Mr. PHILLIPS spoke nearly two hours, to a house packed full to its utmost capacity. Notwithstanding the crowd and the heat, not a person left the house while he was speaking. The address was moderate in its political tone, extremely eloquent in many passages, and contained little that was not perfectly accordant with the spirit of the occasion. The audience received it with the most hearty applause—not a whit abated in its fervor from that with which Mr. EVERETT was lately received, when, from the same platform, he related his story of WASHINGTON.

At 6 o'clock this morning the old College bell rang its annual invitation to all the world to come to Commencement. The usual procession of graduates and guests was then drawn up on the College green, and, preceded by a military band, marched out of those "classic shades" to the Centre Church, which is always set apart for the exercises of this day. Before 9 o'clock the Church was thronged. In the galleries was a dazzling and brilliant array of millinery, dry goods, and female beauty. Quizzing-glasses also were abundant, through which the mortal pimples, tan and freckles of that large assembly of men which filled the house below, must have loomed up magnificently to those lovely eyes above. Ah, me! what would Commencement be without the ladies?

College Chorus—Shool, shool, shool, I rool,
Shool I shack a rack, shool a barbacool.
The first time I saw pailly bally all
Dis cum biddie lolla boo. Slow reel.

Excuse me for wandering.

On the platform sits President WOOLSEY, while at his right and left sit the members of the Corporation and Faculty, the Governor of the State, and Professor LARNED, near whom are the ladies again. But Prof. LARNED sits with his back to them, so I don't anticipate any trouble. A detachment of twelve musicians from Dodworth's Band, New-York, are staring at the President from the choral gallery opposite the platform. Your correspondent enters the Church, and is conducted to a comfortable seat; whereupon the exercises commence and are continued in the following order:

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

MORNING.

1. Prayer by the President.
2. Latin Salutatory—by Wilder Smith, Hartford.
3. Dissertation—The Position of Man in Nature, by Charles Brockaway Dye, Broadalbin, N. Y.
4. Dissertation—Sacred Places, by Alfred Hand, Honesdale, Penn.
5. Dissertation—Popularity, by Joseph Tuplin Lovewell, Corinth, Vt.
6. Dissertation—Institutions of Learning and True Reform, by Franklin Chappell Jones, Southington.
7. Music.
8. Dissertation—The History of a Nation as affecting its Literature, by John Quincy Bradish, Allen's Grove, Wis.
9. Dissertation—Earnestness of Purpose, by Lewis Emmons Mattson, Owego, N. Y.
10. Oration—Delicacy, by George Seaman Gray, New-York City.
11. Music.
12. Dissertation—National Anniversaries, by Geo. Morrice Woodruff, Litchfield.
13. Dissertation—The Religious Poet, by Edward William Hitchcock, Homer, N. Y.
14. Dissertation—Discovery and Discoverers, by Nathan Dana Wells, Lawrence, Mass.
15. Oration—Individual Acts in relation to the general plan of Providence, by Henry Swift De Forest, South Edmeston, N. Y.
16. Music.
17. Dissertation—Henry Clay, by John Thomas Croxton, Paris, Ky.
18. Oration—The Charter Oak, by Joseph Payson Buckland, Chicopee Falls, Mass.
19. Dissertation—The Puritans as Founders of States, by Albert Waldo Drake, South Windsor.
20. Oration—Toleration, by Solomon Johnson Douglass, New-Haven.
21. Music.
22. Oration—Dante and his Times, by Lester Bradner, Dansville, N. Y.
23. Dissertation—Eras, by Simeon Taylor Frost, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.
24. Oration—The Public Character of Edmund Burke, by John Calvin Day, Hartford.
25. Music.
26. Dissertation—The Philosophical Historian, by James Brewster Cone, Hartford.
27. Dissertation—German Idealistic Pantheism—What it has done for the World, by Edward Leighton Porter, New-London.
28. Oration—The Enchantment of Evil, by Arthur Martin Wheeler, Easton.
29. Philosophical Oration—The True Theory of Benevolence, by Samuel Martin Freeland, Gordonsville, Penn.
30. Music.

The Assembly now broke up just as a soft Summer shower began to cool off the atmosphere. The ladies hastened home to reset their caps, and the gentlemen went deliberately to Graduates' Hall and ate a dinner at the expense of the College. I can testify that it was a good dinner, and that it was highly enjoyed by the guests—particularly by the tutors, who are admitted to these festivities, and who were wonderfully pleased with the unceremonious style of the entertainment.

After dinner, with that same *rub a dub dub* of the morning, we all returned to the Centre Church, where the elephant still remained on exhibition. The animals were now stirred up in the following order:

AFTERNOON.

1. Poem—Decorum Vocatus, by Volney Hickox, Springfield, Ill.
2. Dissertation—The Demands of Science on the Imagination, by Douglass French Forrest, Alexandria, Va.
3. Dissertation—The Perfect Life, by Henry Cleveland Pratt, Hartford.
4. Oration—The Discipline of Trial in Developing the Individual, by James Wakeman Hubbell, Wilton.
5. Dissertation—The Eclectic Principle, by David Stuart Dodge, New-York City.
6. Music.
7. Dissertation—John Hampden refusing to pay the Ship Money, by William Henry Savery, Groveland, Mass.
8. Dissertation—Milton and Klopstock, by William Emil Doster, Bethlehem, Penn.
9. Dissertation—The Excellencies of the Self-made Man, by Henry Strong Huntington, Cleveland, Ohio.
10. Dissertation—The Right and its Foes, by Edward Thurston Fuller, Brooklyn, L. I.
11. Oration—Fate and Providence, by Francis Eugene Butler, New-York City.
12. Music.
13. Dissertation—The Conservative Influence of Scholarship, by Edwin Francis Sandys, Pittsfield, Mass.
14. Dissertation—The Poet Brainard, by Bela Peck Learned, Norwich.
15. Dissertation—The Sign of To-day, by Norman Carolan Perkins, Pomfret, Vt.
16. Poem—Hesperus, by George Pratt, East Weymouth, Mass.
17. Dissertation—Heaven Fights on the Side of a Great Principle, by Moses Tyler, Detroit, Mich.
18. Music.
19. Oration—The Universities on the Side of Liberty, by Joseph Cooke Jackson, Newark, N. J.
20. Oration—The Eloquence of Silence, by John Milton Holmes, Chicago, Ill.
21. Dissertation—The Modern Revolutionizer, by Augustus Hopkins Strong, Rochester, N. Y.
22. Music.
23. Philosophical Oration—Manliness, by Cyrus Northrup, Ridgefield.
24. Oration—The Consummation of Life, with the Valedictory Address, by Levi Holbrook, Westborough, Mass.
25. Music.

In regard to these literary exercises it is proper to say that, though they were all meritorious to a certain degree, they are not legitimate subjects of criticism. The "appointments" of Commencement day are the highest honors which the Faculty can confer upon the members of the graduating class. They indicate that those members who receive them have not only been faithful in their observance of the College discipline, but that they have been assiduous students, and have kept up a good standard of scholarship throughout the course. But a learned familiarity with text books does not make an orator. A facility in analyzing Greek roots, or in reconstructing Roman ruins, or in unraveling the tangled threads of mathematics, does not necessarily imply any acquaintance with the arts and appliances of our own language. There are some good scholars in Latin, in Greek, and in the mathematics, who, on leaving college, are unable to construct an English sentence, or to deliver an English oration. There always will be many such scholars, under any system of education, for the graces of writing and speaking in our own mother tongue are among those influential accomplishments of life, which are acquired not from books merely. I presume that the composition of a graduating class now is very much what it was when I received my Bachelor degree from Yale, and that was only seven years ago. And it will do no harm to say that, though I did not receive an "appointment" for the *Commencement day*, I had the *pleasure of hearing* my own oration delivered on the Commencement stage, by a friend who had earned its honor by his good scholarship, and who received its applause. Like INGOLDSBY, I appropriated to myself the distich:

"Hos ego versiculos feci, tulit alter honores."

But why not? It was then certainly more profitable to write orations than to deliver them. And why may not the Commencement boys find their orations, fitted to their mouths, by those who have more skill than they in that department of mechanics? Manuscript sermons are bought and sold by older adepts than they in the trickeries of literature, and why are not orations as merchantable a commodity as sermons? As the old French epigram says, they belong to him who purchases them, not to him who writes them:

"On dit que l'Abbé Rochette
Prêche les sermons d'autrui;
Moi, qui sais qu'il les achète,
Je soutiens qu'ils sont à lui."

[They say that the Abbé ROCHETTE preaches the sermons of other people; I, who know that he buys them, maintain that they are his own."]

And I maintain the same, as, I presume, do some of those young men who, to-day, appeared "in public on the stage."

I must say, however, in regard to the elocutionary character of these exercises—that they were very good generally. But I missed, in all the speakers, that magnificent imprint of "Lord NORTH"—as we called a harmless little nonentity of my College days, who essayed, once in a while, to instruct us in elocution. Lord NORTH is no longer here; but I cannot forget him, nor can the many College generations to whom he was known before my day. His elocutionary attainments were, it is true, limited. But he had one good idea, which he was perpetually exploding at the students, and which, judging from the appearance of to-day, has at last become obsolete. It was this: "*Animated dealing with your audience, Sir!*" That was the Alpha and Omega of his oratory. No matter whether the speaker was reciting a plaintive dirge, or whether he was invoking the thunderbolts of Jupiter to fall upon somebody devoted head—Lord NORTH was perpetually plunging in with his "*Animate dealing with your audience, Sir!*" But this animated dealer, in departing College life, has carried his mantle away with him.

The following are the names of the members of the graduating class:

Whittlesey Adams,	D. C. Eaton,	J. L. Morton,
Edm. T. Allen,	A. L. Edwards,	G. A. Noles,
Orris P. Avery,	E. D. Eddletts,	Cyrus Northrop,
David D. Baldwin,	E. J. Evans,	J. E. Palmer,
Benj F. Barge,	D. F. Forrest,	N. C. Perkins,
Edwin Bavroon,	H. L. Foulke,	E. L. Porter,
Augustus F. Beard,	S. M. Freeland,	George Pratt,
Miles Beardsley,	S. T. Frost,	H. C. Pratt,
James P. Beck,	E. T. Fuller,	I. E. Pruden,
T. W. B. Belden,	A. T. Galt,	G. W. Roberts,
C. S. Blackman,	J. H. Grant,	M. W. Robinson,
Eli W. Blake,	G. S. Gray,	Edson Rogers,
J. Q. Bradish,	J. P. Green,	E. F. Sandys,
Lester Bradner,	B. H. Green,	W. H. Savery,
Robert Brown,	John Griswold,	Samuel Scoville,
J. P. Buckland,	J. N. Hallock,	H. M. Seely,
J. E. Burnet,	Alfred Hand,	S. O. Seymour,
F. E. Butler,	Volney Hickox,	J. J. Smith,
Wm. C. Case,	E. W. Hitchcock,	J. L. Smith,
M. N. Chamberlin,	L. D. Hodge,	Wilder Smith,
J. A. Christman,	Levi Holbrook,	W. K. Southwick,
F. N. Church,	Stephen Holden,	I. D. Spencer,
G. W. Coffee,	J. M. Holmes,	A. H. Strong,
Jas. B. Cone,	J. W. Hubbell,	G. B. Thomas,
John T. Croxton,	W. T. Hulbert,	W. A. Thompson,
John C. Day,	H. S. Huntington,	George Tucker,
H. S. DeForest,	S. H. Hyde,	Moses Tyler,
S. D. Dean,	J. C. Jackson,	M. C. Wells,
David S. Dodge,	F. C. Jones,	N. D. Wells,
Wm. E. Doster,	B. P. Learned,	A. M. Wheeler,
S. J. Douglass,	J. T. Lovewell,	Nathan Willey,
A. W. Drake,	H. P. McCoy,	W. B. Wilson,
Ed. L. Duer,	James Marshall,	E. M. Wood,
H. M. Dutton,	L. E. Matson,	G. M. Woodruff.
Charles B. Dye,	A. S. Morvin,	

Of these, 2 are from the State of Vermont, 12 from the State of Massachusetts, 23 from the State of Connecticut, 15 from the State of New-York, 13 from the State of Pennsylvania, 3 from the State of New-Jersey, 5 from the State of Ohio, 3 from the State of Illinois, 1 from the State of Wisconsin, 1 from the State of Michigan, 2 from the State of Missouri, 1 from the State of Kentucky, 4 from the State of Mississippi, 1 from the State of Virginia, 1 from the State of South Carolina, 2 from the State of Louisiana, 1 from the Sandwich Islands, and 1 from Bermuda; making 91 from the Free States, 11 from the Slave States, and 2 from foreign territories.

Forty-five members of the Class of 1854 took their degree of Master of Arts; also, four members of the Class of 1847.

President WOOLSEY is this evening entertaining the graduates and friends of the College at his residence, No. 126 Church-street.

It may be proper to close my letter with a statement of the expenses which are necessarily incurred for an education at Yale College, particularly as there are many erroneous impressions prevalent on the subject. The College bills are made by the Treasurer, three times a year, at the close of each term, and are delivered to the students, who are required to present them to their parents, guardians or patrons. The bills are payable at the close of the term, and if not paid by the expiration of two weeks after the commencement of the succeeding term, the student is liable to be prohibited from reciting.

The annual charges in the Treasurer's bill are:

For tuition	$45 00
For rent and care of half room in College, average of four years	[illegible]
For expenses of public rooms	[illegible]
For ordinary repairs, general damages, and incidentals, about	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Besides this bill, the student pays for tuition in optional studies during part of Junior year, a small sum for the use of books which he may draw from the College Library, and additional charges at graduation, amounting to $9 50.

The above is only the College bill. But there are, in addition to this, several necessary expenses, to which the student is annually subjected; and the following may be considered a fair estimate of the whole annual expense of attending College—omitting the cost of wearing apparel, traveling and board in vacations:

Treasurer's bill as above	[illegible]
Board, 40 weeks	from [illegible]
Fuel and lights	from [illegible]
Use of books rented, and stationery	from [illegible]
Use of furniture, bed and bedding	from [illegible]
Washing	from [illegible]
Taxes in the Societies, &c.	from [illegible]
Total	[illegible]

A valuable addition was made to the Geological Cabinet of Yale College this morning, consisting of the Geological Drawings of the late Dr. MANTELL of England, the distinguished author of the Wonders of Geology. Dr. MANTELL died in [illegible], bequeathing these drawings to the College. They were forwarded from Europe by Dr. MANTELL's son, and arrived in this city only last evening.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

Degree of A. B. out of course—[illegible].

Degree of M. D. in course—Asa Hopkins Churchill, George Clary, Cortlandt Van R. Creed, John Foote, David Asaph [illegible], John Washington Hooker, Sanford Lawton, Charles S. Osborne, Moses Lee Parsons, Orin Willard Peck, Ezra Smith, John Wilson, Samuel Russel Wooster.

HONORARY DEGREES.

M. D.—Ralph Deming.

LL. D.—Lieut. Gov. Henry R. Selden.

A. M.—[illegible], Charles W. Thomas, Prof. Samuel W. Johnson, Prof. George J. Brush, Prof. Charles H. Porter.

I wish to correct an error in my letter of yesterday. Dr. JONATHAN KNIGHT (not IVES) was Chairman of the Alumni Meeting, and CHARLES TRACY (not KNIGHT) was Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Ex-Captain Dowling, of the Sixth, swears he has not spoken disrespectfully of the Board.

The Family of the Murdered Anderson to be Provided For.

There was a full attendance of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners at the Board yesterday morning. There was no business of special importance before them and all went harmoniously. The attendance in the building was not so large as on previous occasions. The resolutions passed, empowering the Treasurer to pay the Police of New-York and Brooklyn, and also those employed as Special Policemen, served to relieve the minds of many of the members, and the prevailing rain storm prevented the attendance of the merely curious.

As soon as the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and corrected,

Mr. BOWEN submitted the following affidavit from Ex-Capt. DOWLING, of the Sixth Ward:

The City and County of New-York—JOSEPH DOWLING, of the City and County of New-York, late Captain of Police of the Sixth Ward, being duly sworn, says it is untrue that he has made any statements reflecting in any manner upon the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners, or any member thereof, or that he has said the said Commissioners would be compelled to appoint him a Captain or Inspector of the Sixth Ward Police, or if they did not there would be trouble in the Ward; nor has he ever used any language which, by any interpretation or construction, could be rendered disrespectful; that his language in reference to the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners has been at all times respectful, and his acts since the decision of the Court sustaining the law under which they were appointed, have been to uphold and support their authority; [illegible] by any act or word, he has shown disrespect to the Board, either collectively or individually, officially or personally; that his offer at the time of the decision of the Court of Appeals, sustaining the Police law, to tender his services to the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, was made in good faith, with [illegible] of the Board in enforcing their authority, and sustaining the laws, at a time of emergency, which gave security [illegible] of his services. JOSEPH DOWLING.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of July, 1857. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

The affidavit was referred to the Committee on General Discipline.

Mr. BOWEN then said Mr. ANDERSON, the policeman who was killed while on duty, had left his family dependent entirely upon his younger brother. He would therefore suggest the propriety of examining the physical capacity of the young man for the duties of a policeman.

Mr. CHOLWELL inquired what was the law in relation to the duty of the Commissioners in such cases.

Mr. NYE said there was no law that he was aware of other than the Police law, bearing upon the case, unless the law in relation to the responsibility of railroad companies, in case of injury to those employed by them. But he had not examined the subject closely. In the strict sense, he had no family. He had a sister and brother depending upon him for support.

Mr. WOOD—There is something in the law bearing upon such cases, and in this particular case, I should be disposed to interpret the law liberally.

Mr. BOWEN's motion was carried.

Mr. WOOD, having examined the Police Law—The law covers the case. It reads, "Any one pecuniarily dependent," &c.

Mr. CHOLWELL moved that that branch of the subject be referred to the Committee on General Discipline.

Mr. WOOD—Is it not a case of sufficient importance to appoint a Special Committee? The action in this case will become a precedent.

Mr. BOWEN—It is a purely legal question, and I think it would be well to get the opinion of the Counsel of the Board.

Mr. CHOLWELL—I withdraw my motion, and move a reference to the Counsel.

The last motion was carried.

Mr. POWELL said it appeared that a man named [illegible] had been appointed a doorman by the Brooklyn Common Council, at 75 cents a day; that subsequently the Common Council had by resolution abolished the office of doorman, and sent the incumbent to do patrol duty. This man had been upon the old pay-roll, but now he was not on any. He thought the matter required investigation.

A reference to the Committee on General Discipline was suggested.

Mr. CHOLWELL favored the reference to the two gentlemen from Brooklyn.

Mr. STRANAHAN thought it had better take the regular course.

It was referred to the Committee on General Discipline, and then, there being no other business ready, the Board adjourned to [illegible] o'clock Friday.

Obituary.

Hon. DAVID O'KEEFE, of this City, died on Thursday last, at Far Rockaway, Long Island, of paralysis, with which, for more than a year, he had been afflicted. Mr. O'KEEFE, though only about 40 years of age at the time of his death, was very widely known, and filled many offices of honor and trust. He was twice elected to the Assembly from his native Ward—the Thirteenth—and once from the Fifth District. In [illegible] he was nominated for Judge of the Marine Court, but owing to a division in the Democratic party, with which he had always acted, was defeated by a small majority. He was a young man of good manners, and most exemplary conduct, and was greatly esteemed by all who knew him. He will be buried on Sunday, from his late residence No. [illegible] Sheriff-street. The body will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

DISTINGUISHED WOMEN.—Rev. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL, with her husband, is at present residing at Newark, N. J. So far from having retired from public life, as is currently reported, we understand that she intends to return to it at the earliest possible moment. She is no longer alone in her title—Mrs. [illegible], of [illegible], N. Y., has commenced preaching, after a regular course of study, and is now fully entitled to the appellation of "Reverend."

LUCY STONE and her husband have purchased a cottage at Orange, N. J., where they now reside.

CAIRO.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

CAIRO, Egypt.

Among the attractions of Cairo, it is impossible to avoid mentioning the name of Doctor Abbott, with whose work we have all become familiar in America, and with which every man, woman and child, foreign or native, in this city, seems to be perfectly acquainted. My first visit was made to him. I had formed a very pleasant acquaintance with him in New-York, and he had kindly promised me advice and assistance if I should visit Cairo, which I proceeded to avail myself of without hesitation.

He resides not far from the great square of the Ezbekiah, in the Coptic quarter, and I had almost no small difficulty in recognizing him as he had with me, though it was but a year since we used to meet very frequently and pass an evening together in his rooms on Broadway. But I then had a clean face and somewhat whiter than now, while now, my moustache and beard are of the deepest, and my complexion is as dark as an Arabian. It was no wonder then that Dr. Abbott had not known me when I pushed aside the swing door and entered his room. It would have been hardly less strange if I had known him, for his Oriental dress, which he wears here, effectually changes his appearance. But I had seen him once in New-York in the same dress, and I had brought with me a very elegant photograph taken from a portrait of him in the same costume, so that I was familiar with his appearance and right glad was I to see it.

He has resided in Egypt 25 years, and is, perhaps, more thoroughly acquainted with the manners, customs, the character and characteristics of the natives than any other person in or out of the country. His profession, of course, introduces him to a more intimate knowledge of their family arrangements and habits than any other would be able to do, and I have derived a vast deal of valuable information from him, which I could not have procured elsewhere.

He is a well versed scholar in modern Egypt. The ancient world he has studied as carefully as the modern, and the result of his researches you have in the splendid collection which is in New-York and which is probably the best in the world, as illustrating the private life of the men of Pharaoh's times. The British Museum collection is richer in large specimens and sculptures, but Dr. Abbott's is specially valuable in the minuteness with which it shows the way of living, dressing, furnishing houses, ornamenting the person and the rooms, and all the minutiæ of daily life in those ancient times. Here he is still engaged in collecting, and from day to day is looking around him and watching for additions to the collection. I sincerely trust to hear before I cease writing, that it has been purchased for American preservation. Here its first cost has been immense. At the prices which men ask me for antiquities, its value would be hundreds of thousands of dollars, if sold piece by piece. Every number in the collection, would sell readily in Cairo for a good sending, and many of them would command five pounds each, such is the rage for antiques among travelers, while the British Museum would purchase the ring of Cheops and the necklace of Menes at a thousand pounds each, and rejoice at the opportunity, and only hold the entire collection to fill their vacant shelves. It cannot but be a source of regret to the Doctor and his friends, that he did not leave the collection in England, where it would have been discovered of instantly.

I am interrupted by an Italian, so thoroughly Egyptian, that I am compelled to describe it, at the risk of threatening the object I had in commencing this letter. One of the Italians dropped a warm bath this evening, and is building a tub of ordinary English manufacture, and I go up to her room, which opens into my room, where, when the tub is ready, I shall be ushered in with the attendants who will bring water in buckets to put into the tub. In place of pails or buckets of water, as we had anticipated, enter a dark-looking one-eyed Arab with a large goat-skin of water swung on his back! Nothing can be more intensely disgusting at first to Europeans or American eyes, than this method of carrying water in the East. The exterior is almost white. Every part of the skin is taken off leaving no holes but the opening at the head, which is cut large enough to turn the skin of from the animal, and at the legs, which are tied up. The hair is left on the skin. What process of tanning or preparation the skin undergoes I am unable to say, but you may imagine the horrible appearance of a dripping, greasy skin in the shape of the animal, dripping with water in its utmost capacity. There is but one thing I can liken it to, and that is so peculiarly offensive that I shrink from the comparison. But residents of New-York and Brooklyn are familiar with it, and they will understand what I mean when I say, that the man appears to be carrying on his back a gigantic dog that has been drowned as long as those which are seen floating in the East River every day, and is frightfully swollen. Think, then, of our state of astonishment, and of our shouts of laughter at this novel picture in hotel life. The Arab seemed to think we were laughing at him, for the water-skin was a very strange affair in his view, nor particularly out of place in a dining-room at a hotel. He was in fact not much less worth laughing at than that which he carried. I have said he had but one eye. Just about half the Arabs of his class are similarly destitute, thanks to the love of their pashas, who, by depriving them of an eye, thought to secure them against the fearful conscriptions of Mahomet Ali. The Pasha punished them by organizing a regiment of one-eyed men, and enlisted them for it as readily as those who had two! Mahomet—nine-tenths of the Arabs rejoice in the prophet's name—looked at us with his one eye most wickedly, but we explained to him the cause of our merriment, and he entered the room, loosened the string from the neck of the animal, and cut gushed the water, clean and clear, into the bathing-tub. A second skinful soon came up, but we soon get accustomed to new things, and while I now write, he is emptying it [illegible] the way, are used in Alexandria and Cairo as a substitute for our street-sprinkling carts, and an excellent substitute they are. A man carries this across his back with the stock in his right hand, and a slight motion enables him to swing it while he permits a stream to escape. All the streets are well watered in this way. Perhaps too well, for to this is ascribed much of the ophthalmia of this part of Egypt. Another objection to it I have learned already by personal experience. At these The donkeys are shod with a smooth shoe, covering the entire hoof, and having no opening nor caulk. Hence, on wet ground, they are apt to slip, though elsewhere very sure-footed. As I was riding up the Mouski, the principal Frank street, a few days ago, just at noon, on a full gallop, I suddenly felt my donkey giving way under me, and down he went. I rode American fashion; the Arabs ride with short stirrups. I use none, or, if any, very long. My feet reach nearly to the ground on these little animals, and hence they were on the ground long before the donkey was. In point of fact he went down between my legs, and I found myself, instead of on a donkey sliding at full gallop, actually standing up in the street on my own proper feet. But [illegible] of mountain animals in Egypt with quite as much force as in America, and anybody knows that it was impossible to remain standing in that position. [illegible] I had to me the velocity at which I had been going previous to the giving of the donkey. I stood but a moment, and then commenced a short run up the street. The fall was well enough and the subject. I think I should have recovered my perfect equilibrium by the fourth or fifth had I not experienced the same trouble under my shoes which the donkey had found under his. The wet had slippery ground betrayed me and I fell into the arms of an ancient Copt who keeps a store for all sorts of travelers' fixtures on the left hand side of the street as you go up. And a capital old fellow he proved to be on better acquaintance, for he made me take a chair and a pipe instantly, while he sent out his porter to whip the donkey for missing his footing and the boy for not calling out to him to look out for the wet ground, which the boys usually do. Meanwhile, during the whipping operation, which was conducted according to Arab style, hurting the donkey in his sorest places, but not hurting the boy a particle, the wily old Copt had opened a bottle of English Ale, and before the punishment was over he had sold me a couple of dozen and a large lot of small stores besides.

I am again interrupted in my writing by the entrance of the landlord, who informs me that the steamer is telegraphed at Suez. This signifies that to-morrow the passengers will be here from Suez on their way to Alexandria and our letters for the mail to Europe must close. It is, therefore, necessary for me to close this letter and my private letters to-night.

Treatment of Persons Apparently Drowned.

At this season of the year accidents upon the water are very frequent, and it is especially important that all classes should be familiar with the best means of treating persons who appear to be drowned. Want of knowledge, in this respect, has often allowed the sufferers to die, where, with skill and care, the lamp of life might have been relighted. It is not necessary to wait for a physician, for any one can do all that should be done, and the loss of five minutes may insure a fatal result, while its improvement may restore life.

Dr. Marshall Hall, of England, has lately published some rules for the treatment of persons apparently drowned, which are different from those ordinarily followed, and, in many respects, superior to them. Less time is wasted, all that is needed is sure to be at hand, and the principles on which the rules are based are those of sound physiology. It may be worth while to add that Dr. Hall is widely known as an eminent physiologist, and that the medical journals already contain many reports of cases which have been successfully treated in this way.

We would suggest to every one to commit the following rules to memory, or else to cut them out and secure them in the memorandum-book, which is the most likely to be a constant companion. No one can tell when the knowledge may be required from him for the benefit of others, or from others to save his own life.

DR. MARSHALL HALL'S INSTRUCTIONS FOR RESTORING PERSONS APPARENTLY DROWNED.

Treat the patient IMMEDIATELY, ON THE SPOT, IN THE OPEN AIR, *exposing the face and chest to the breeze.* (except in severe weather.)

1. To Clear the Throat.—Place the patient gently on the face, with one wrist (of the patient) under the forehead. *All* fluids and the tongue itself then fall forwards, leaving the entrance to the wind-pipe free. If there be breathing, wait and watch; if not, or if it fail,

2. To Excite Respiration.—Turn the patient well and instantly on his side, and excite the nostrils with snuff, or the throat with a feather, &c., and dash cold water on the face previously rubbed warm. If there be no success, *lose not a moment*, but IMMEDIATELY

3. To Initiate Restoration.—Replace the patient on his face, raising and supporting the chest well on a folded coat or other article of dress; turn the body very gently on the *side and a little beyond*, and then *briskly* on the face, alternately; repeating these measures deliberately, efficiently and perseveringly *fifteen times* in the minute, occasionally varying the side. (When the patient reposes on the chest this cavity is compressed by the weight of the body, and expiration takes place; when he is turned on the side, this pressure is removed and *inspiration* occurs.) When the prone position is resumed, make equable but efficient pressure, with brisk movement, along the back of the chest; *napping it immediately before rotation on the side.* (The first measure augments the expiration, the second commences inspiration.)

The result is inspiration—and if not too late—life.

4. To Induce Circulation and Warmth.—Meanwhile rub the limbs *upwards*, with *firm grasping pressure* and with *energy*, using handkerchiefs, &c. (By this measure the blood is propelled along the veins towards the heart.) Let the limbs be thus warmed and dried, and then clothed, the bystanders supplying the requisite garments, (as one a coat, another pantaloons, &c., from their own person if necessary.) *Avoid the continuance warm baths and the position on, or inclined to, the back.*

In addition to these rules it may be well to state that exertions to restore life should continue for three hours at least before success is despaired of and another hour, making four in all, may wisely be occupied in the same way. If the patient begins to breathe regularly and fully the frictions may be continued, unless the body and limbs have become warm. He should then be allowed to lie in as comfortable a position as possible, till by continued breathing the blood has become well aerated. This will be indicated by the return to the lips of the healthy red color, in place of the former blue shade.

If the patient then seems to be weak and exhausted, a little weak brandy and water may be given to him, very cautiously, it being preceded by a little simple water to find out whether or not he can swallow easily.

When the respiration is thoroughly reestablished the patient should be carried to a house and put in bed, and allowed to sleep, unless his pulse is very feeble and he seems to need more stimulants.

If a physician has arrived this will be best left to his judgment. It is worth while to add that if there is not a plank or shutter at hand on which to place the patient, he can be quite easily carried by five or six persons, two supporting his shoulders and head, two his hips and one or two his legs. He should be kept as nearly as possible in the lying position.

Another class of accidents common during the Summer, sometimes call for the same treatment, viz.: the falling of earth upon laborers. It is true that they frequently die in consequence of the wounds inflicted, but in other cases it is the continued compression of the chest, preventing its expansion to draw air into the lungs, that is the most serious circumstance. Such persons resemble as to their condition those who have been under water some time. In one case the water prevents the air from coming to the lungs, in the other the pressure of the earth prevents the air from being drawn in. The result must be the same. Where the earth that has fallen does not contain large stones, or large masses of consolidated earth as hard as stones, or when it has not fallen from great heights, the inability to breathe is the cause of death. It will, therefore, be apparent that the same treatment is required as for persons who have been under water. If there is any dirt in the mouth it can be removed by the finger.

For the same reasons, persons found hanging, (when the neck is not broken, which is rarely the case,) or who have been exposed to the fumes of burning charcoal, or other suffocating gases, are to be treated in the same way. In one case it is the gas, in the other the cord that prevents the air from reaching the lungs.

Funeral of Capt. Joshua A. Patten.—The Boston Traveller says: The funeral of Capt. Joshua A. Patten, of the bark *Neptune's Car*, took place Tuesday afternoon.

The body was enclosed in an elegant metallic casket of a novel plan and pattern, upon the top of which, running the whole length of the casket, was a heavy French plate of glass divided into three sections, so that the entire form of the body could be seen, without removing the lid.

A Masonic regalia and apron formerly belonging to Capt. Patten was then placed upon the casket. During the services, the chime bells of the church were tolled, and the flags of the shipping, generally, in the harbor were displayed at half mast.

It is in contemplation to hold a State Convention in Rochester, some time in the course of the Autumn, with the object of devising means to act upon public opinion as to secure a better and more general observance of the Christian Sabbath.

The Great Basin of the Mississippi.

Independence, Mo., July 4, 1857.

The most remarkable feature of America is the Basin of the Mississippi. As yet the popular mind does not clearly comprehend its dimensions, and the understanding of its physical characteristics is indistinct and vague. It is bisected through its centre by a supreme artery, which above St. Louis has received the name of the Missouri, and below, the Mississippi River. This is 5,000 miles in length, and its surface a continuous inclined plane, descending 7 inches in the mile. Into this central artery, as into a common *trough*, descend innumerable rivers coming from the great mountain chains of the continent. All of the immense area thus drained, forms a single *basin*, of which the mountains form the rim. It may also be called an *amphitheatre*, embracing 1,123,100 miles of surface. This has been, during the antidiluvian ages, the bed of a great ocean, such as is now the Gulf of Mexico or the Mediterranean, above the surface of which the mountains protruded themselves as islands. Gradually filled up by the filtration of the water during countless ages, it has reached its present altitude above the other basins, over which the oceans now still roll and into which the waters have retired. The "Basin of the Mississippi" is then a pavement many thousand feet in depth, formed by the sediment of the superincumbent water, deposited strata upon strata, compressed by its weight and crystallized into rock by its chemical fermentation and pressure. It is in exact imitation of this sublime process of the natural world, that every housewife compresses the milk of her dairy into solid cheese and butter. It is therefore a homogeneous, undulating plain of the *secondary* or sedimentary formation, surmounted by a covering of soil from which springs the vegetation, as hair from the external skin of an animal. Through this coating of soil and into the soft surface strata of rock, the descending fresh waters burrow their channels, converging everywhere from the circumferent rim to the lowest level and pass out to the sea. In this system, which is the same as the circulation of the blood in animal life, the Missouri river and the minutest rill that flows from a garden fountain has each its specific and conspicuous place. Hence the corresponding order in the undulations, the variety, and the complexity of contour in the surface and in its vegetation.

Such is this vast Basin, whose transverse diameter is 25,000 miles, and so simple, homogeneous and clear in the system of its geology and its waters. The vegetation and climate have the same order of arrangement and more varied. These vary with the latitude, the distance from the ocean and with the altitude. The insular site of New-York City is upon the bank of the sea, is sixty feet elevated above the sea and is constantly irrigated by the evaporation coming from the sea; it is in latitude 41° 30' north. The plain of the South Pass is 2,000 miles from the sea, is elevated 7,000 feet above the sea, has no vapors from the sea, but an atmosphere rainless and without dew; it is in latitude 42° 30' north. Such are the contrasts in the elements affecting climate and vegetation. Through the interval between these two extremes Nature changes, from one to the other, by a graduation so delicate and uniform as to be scarcely sensible to a traveler who goes less than the whole distance. Yet, to one who does so, these changes are as palpable upon the face of Nature, as are the diurnal alternations of light and darkness. The timber, the flora and the grasses indicate the presence and absence of atmospheric irrigation as palpably as the sun indicates the day and the stars the night. All that portion of the Mississippi Basin lying between the Mississippi River and the Atlantic is densely timbered, excepting only a portion of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin; so also are the States of Louisiana, Arkansas and south Missouri. An irregular line from the head of Lake Erie, running towards the south and west into Texas, defines the cessation of the timber. Between this line and the sea exists a continuous forest region, perpetually moistened by showers from the ocean. Beyond this line, and deeper into the Continent, the upland ceases to nourish timber, which is replaced by luxuriant annual grasses, though narrow lines of forest continue upon the saturated bottoms of the rivers and in the islands. This is the Prairie region of luxuriant, annual grasses, and soft, arable soil, over which the fires annually sweep after the decay of vegetation. The termination of this belt is marked by an irregular line parallel to the first, where the rains cease and the timber entirely disappears. It is about four hundred and fifty miles in width, and within it artificial irrigation is not practiced nor necessary, it being everywhere soft, arable and fertile. To this succeeds the immense rainless region onward to the mountains, exclusively pastoral, of a compact soil, costed with the dwarf buffalo grass, without trees, and the abode of the aboriginal cattle. That no desert does or can exist within this Basin, is manifest from the abundance and magnitude of the rivers, the uniform calcareous formation, the absence of a tropical sun, its longitudinal position across the temperate zone, and the greatness and altitude of the mountains on its western rim. The river system of the Mississippi Basin resembles a fan of palm leaf. The stem in the State of Louisiana rests in the Gulf; above, the affluent rivers converge to it from all parts of the compass. From the east come in the Homochitto, the Yazoo, the Ohio, the Illinois and the Upper Mississippi. From the west, the Red River, the Washita, the Arkansas, the White, St. Francis and Osage Rivers, the Kansas, the Triple Platte, the L'eau qui Cours and the Yellow Stone, all navigable rivers of great length and importance. These rivers present a continuous navigable channel of twenty-two thousand five hundred miles, having forty-five thousand miles of shore, an amount of navigation and coast equal to the Atlantic ocean.

The area of the Mississippi Basin classifies itself into one-and-a-half fifths of compactly growing forest, the same of prairie, and two-fifths of great plains. Through all of these the river system is ramified as minutely complex as are the veins and arteries of the human system.

The population is at present twelve millions. The capacity for population is indefinite. Comparison will illustrate this interesting fact. Society erects itself into empires in order to arrive at strength, civilization and permanence. The most perfect example is the empire of the Romans, whose history we familiarly possess, complete, of its rise, culmination, and slow decline. This empire occupied and fused into one political and social system the Basin of the Mediterranean, whose area is 1,160,000 square miles. From out of this they never passed, except into the corner of Gaul and Britain, but restricted themselves to the Mediterranean and Pontic seas, to the Nile, to the Danube, and to the Rhone. This empire, embracing the above area, contained under the Antonines 121,000,000 of population, and Rome itself, in the geographical centre, had a diameter of 50 miles and 10,000,000 of inhabitants! But the area of this Basin is, for the most part, a salt-water waste, into which protrude the peninsulas of Asia Minor, Greece, Italy, and Spain, themselves filled with mountain vertebræ, and also a few islands. Space for habitations and the production of food in therefore scarce. The equivalent, with us, of this salt surface and rugged mountains, is, everywhere, an undulating, calcareous plain, uniformly habitable and productive. The rivers surpass the sea for the freightage of commerce, and the front of land upon them exceeds the coasts of the ocean in smooth and safe shelter. The Basin of the Mississippi will then more easily contain and feed ten times the population, or 3,510,000,000 of inhabitants! If the calcareous plain extending to the Arctic Sea, the two maritime fronts, and the mountain formation, be added, what the whole compared to Europe and Asia, 2,000,000,000 will easily find room in a population beside the existing human race! This Basin is all within the Temperate Zone, but upon the shores of the Gulf, at the level of the sea, tropical fruits, flowers, and vegetation, are produced. On the high mountain slopes grows the vegetation of the Arctic Zone. Between these are found every kind of agricultural production, as we descend from the extremes to the central medium. In position it is exactly central to the Continent. Not far remote from the west bank of the Missouri River, in the bosom of romantic scenery and fertile prairie, is a spot where the Smokyhill and Republican Rivers, by their confluence, form the Kansas. This is the geographical centre at once of the North American Continent, and of the Basin of the Mississippi. The circle described from this centre with a radius to San Francisco will pass through Vancouver on the Columbia, the port of Severn River on Hudson's Bay, through Quebec, through Boston, through Havana, Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico. With a radius to the 49th degree, a circle will pass through Mobile, New-Orleans and Matagorda. This spot is therefore the geographical centre of the North American Continent and of the Basin of the Mississippi, both at once. It is also equally the centre of the American Union, as it is now blocked out into existing States and into prospective States, to occupy sites in the now-existing Territories! Moreover, it is equidistant from, and exactly in, the middle between the two halves of the human family, distinctly concentrated; the one half Christians, occupying Western Europe, to the number of 259,000,000 of population; the other half Pagans, occupying Oriental Asia and Polynesia, to the number of 650,000,000! Europe has all the outlets of its inland seas and rivers towards the West, debouching on to our Atlantic front, towards which its whole surface slopes. Asia similarly presents to our Pacific front, an Oriental slope, containing her great rivers, the densest masses of her population, and detached islands of great area, dense population and infinite production. The distance from the Europeans to the Asian shores, (from Paris to Pekin,) traveling straight by the continuous river line of the Potomac, Ohio, Missouri, Platte and Snake Rivers, and across the two oceans, is only ten thousand geographic miles. This straight line is the axis of that temperate zone of the Northern Hemisphere of the globe, thirty-three degrees in width, which contains four-fifths of the land, nine-tenths of the people, and all the white races, commercial activity and industry of the civilized world. When, therefore, this interval of North America shall be filled up, the affiliation of mankind will be accomplished, proximity recognized, the distraction of intervening oceans and equatorial belts cease, the remotest nations be grouped together and fused into one universal and convenient system of immediate relationship.

Such are some of the extraordinary attractions presented to mankind, as a social mass, by the position and configuration of the Mississippi Basin. There is another and speculative prospective view. This presents itself in contrasting the physical configuration of North America with the other continents.

Europe, the smallest in area of the continents, culminates in its centre into the icy mass of the Alps. From the glaciers, where all the great rivers have their sources, they descend the declivities and radiate to the different seas. The Danube flows directly East to the Pontic Sea; the Po, to the Adriatic; the Rhone, to the sea of Lyons; the Rhine, north to the German sea. Walled off by the Pyrenees and Carpathian mountains, divergent and isolated, are the Tagus, the Elbe, and other single rivers, affluents of the Baltic, the Atlantic, the Mediterranean and the Pontic seas. Descending from common radiant points and diverging every way from one another, no intercommunication exists among the rivers of Europe towards their sources; navigation is petty and feeble; art and commerce have never, during thirty centuries, united so many small valleys, remotely isolated by impenetrable barriers. Hence upon each river dwells a distinct people, differing from all the rest in race, language, religion, interests and habits. Though often politically amalgamated by conquest, they again relapse into fragments from innate geographical incoherence. Religious creeds and diplomacy form no more enduring bond. The history of these nations is a story of perpetual war, of mutual exterminations; an appalling dramatic catalogue of a few splendid tyrannies crushing multitudinous millions of submissive and unchronicled serfs.

Exactly similar to Europe, though grander in size of population, is Asia. From the stupendous central barrier of the Himalayas ran the four great rivers of China, due east, to discharge themselves under the rising sun; towards the south run the rivers of Cochin China, the Ganges and the Indus; towards the west, the rivers of the Caspian; and north, through Siberia to the Arctic Sea, many rivers of the first magnitude. During fifty centuries, as now, the Alps and Himalaya mountains have proved insuperable barriers to the amalgamation of the nations around their bases and dwelling in the valleys that radiate from their slopes. The continents of Africa and South America, as far as we are familiar with the details of their surfaces, are even more than these perplexed into dislocated fragments.

In contrast, the interior of North America, presents towards heaven an expanded bowl, to receive and fuse into harmony whatsoever enters within its rim. So, each of the other continents presenting a bowl reversed, scatter everything from a central apex into radiant distraction. Political societies and empires have in all ages conformed themselves to these emphatic geographical facts. This Democratic Republican empire of North America is then predestined to expand and fit itself to the continent; to control the oceans on either hand, and eventually the continents beyond them. Much is uncertain, yet through all the vicissitudes of the future, this much of eternal truth is discernible. In geography the antithesis of the old world, in society we are and will be the reverse. *Our* North America will rapidly accumulate a population equaling that of the rest of the world combined: a people one and indivisible, identical in manners, language, customs and impulses; preserving the same civilization, the same religion; imbued with the same opinions, and having the same political liberties. Of this we have two illustrations now under our eye, the one passing away, the other advancing. The aboriginal Indian race, amongst whom, from Darien to the Esquimaux, and from Florida to Vancouver's Island, exists a perfect identity in hair, complexion, features, religion, stature and language; and, second: In the instinctive fusion into one language and into one new race of immigrant Germans, English, Norwegians, Celts and Italians, whose individualities are obliterated in a single generation.

Thus, the perpetuity and destiny of our mental Union find their conclusive proof and illustration in the bosom of nature. The political storms that periodically rage are but the clouds and rumbling that give variety to the atmosphere and chequer our history as we march. The possession of the Basin of the Mississippi, thus held in unity by the American people, is a supreme, a crowning mercy. Viewed alone in its wonderful position and capacity among the continents and the nations; viewed, also, as the dominating part of the great calcareous plain formed of the conterminous Basins of the Mississippi, St. Lawrence, Hudson's Bay and Mackenzie, the amphitheatre of the world—here is emphatically, indeed, the most magnificent dwelling place marked out by God for man's abode.

Behold, then, rising now and in the future, the [illegible]

CAIRO.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

CAIRO, Egypt.

Among the attractions of Cairo, it is impossible to avoid mentioning the name of Doctor Abbott, with which we have all become familiar in America, and with which every man, woman and child, foreign or native, in this city, seems to be perfectly acquainted. My first visit was made to him. I had formed a very pleasant acquaintance with him in New-York, and he had kindly promised me advice and assistance if I should visit Cairo, which I proceeded to avail myself of without hesitation.

He resides not far from the great square of the Ezbekiah, in the Coptic quarter, and I had almost no small difficulty in recognizing him as he had with me, though it was but a year since we used to meet very frequently and pass an evening together in his rooms on Broadway. But I then had a clean face and somewhat whiter than now, while now, my moustache and beard are of the deepest, and my complexion is as dark as an Arabian. It was no wonder then that Dr. Abbott had not known me when I pushed aside the swing door and entered his room. It would have been hardly less strange if I had known him, for his Oriental dress, which he wears here, effectually changes his appearance. But I had seen him once in New-York in the same dress, and I had brought with me a very elegant photograph taken from a portrait of him in the same costume, so that I was familiar with his appearance and right glad was I to see it.

He has resided in Egypt 25 years, and is, perhaps, more thoroughly acquainted with the manners, customs, the character and characteristics of the natives than any other person in or out of the country. His profession, of course, introduces him to a more intimate knowledge of their family arrangements and habits than any other would be able to do, and I have derived a vast deal of valuable information from him, which I could not have procured elsewhere.

He is a well versed scholar in modern Egypt. The ancient world he has studied as carefully as the modern, and the result of his researches you have in the splendid collection which is in New-York and which is probably the best in the world, as illustrating the private life of the men of Pharaoh's times. The British Museum collection is richer in large specimens and sculptures, but Dr. Abbott's is specially valuable in the minuteness with which it shows the way of living, dressing, furnishing houses, ornamenting the person and the rooms, and all the minutiæ of daily life in those ancient times. Here he is still engaged in collecting, and from day to day is looking around him and watching for additions to the collection. I sincerely trust to hear before I cease writing, that it has been purchased for American preservation. Here its first cost has been immense. At the prices which men ask me for antiquities, its value would be hundreds of thousands of dollars, if sold piece by piece. Every number in the collection, would sell readily in Cairo for a good sending, and many of them would command five pounds each, such is the rage for antiques among travelers, while the British Museum would purchase the ring of Cheops and the necklace of Menes at a thousand pounds each, and rejoice at the opportunity, and only hold the entire collection to fill their vacant shelves. It cannot but be a source of regret to the Doctor and his friends, that he did not leave the collection in England, where it would have been discovered of instantly.

I am interrupted by an Italian, so thoroughly Egyptian, that I am compelled to describe it, at the risk of threatening the object I had in commencing this letter. One of the hotels dropped a warm bath this evening, and is building a tub of ordinary English manufacture, and I go up to her room, which opens into my room, where, when the tub is ready, I shall be ushered in with the attendants who will bring water in buckets to put into the tub. In place of pails or buckets of water, as we had anticipated, enter a dark-looking one-eyed Arab with a large goat-skin of water swung on his back! Nothing can be more intensely disgusting at first to Europeans or American eyes, than this method of carrying water in the East. The exterior is almost white. Every part of the skin is taken off leaving no holes but the opening at the head, which is cut large enough to turn the skin of from the animal, and at the legs, which are tied up. The hair is left on the skin. What process of tanning or preparation the skin undergoes I am unable to say, but you may imagine the horrible appearance of a dripping, greasy skin in the shape of the animal, dripping with water in its utmost capacity. There is but one thing I can liken it to, and that is so peculiarly offensive that I shrink from the comparison. But residents of New-York and Brooklyn are familiar with it, and they will understand what I mean when I say, that the man appears to be carrying on his back a gigantic dog that has been drowned as long as those which are seen floating in the East River every day, and is frightfully swollen. Think, then, of our state of astonishment, and of our shouts of laughter at this novel picture in hotel life. The Arab seemed to think we were laughing at him, for the water-skin was a very strange affair in his view, nor particularly out of place in a dining-room at a hotel. He was in fact not much less worth laughing at than that which he carried. I have said he had but one eye. Just about half the Arabs of his class are similarly destitute, thanks to the love of their pashas, who, by depriving them of an eye, thought to secure them against the fearful conscriptions of Mahomet Ali. The Pasha punished them by organizing a regiment of one-eyed men, and enlisted them for it as readily as those who had two! Mahomet—nine-tenths of the Arabs rejoice in the prophet's name—looked at us with his one eye most wickedly, but we explained to him the cause of our merriment, and he entered the room, loosened the string from the neck of the animal, and out gushed the water, clean and clear, into the bathing-tub. A second skinful soon came up, but we soon get accustomed to new things, and while I now write, he is emptying it [illegible]

These skinfuls, by the way, are used in Alexandria and Cairo as a substitute for our street-sprinkling carts, and an excellent substitute they are. A man carries this across his back with the stock in his right hand, and a slight motion enables him to swing it while he permits a stream to escape. All the streets are well watered in this way. Perhaps too well, for to this is ascribed much of the ophthalmia of this part of Egypt. Another objection to it I have learned already by personal experience. As these The donkeys are shod with a smooth shoe, covering the entire hoof, and having no opening nor caulk. Hence, on wet ground, they are apt to slip, though elsewhere very sure-footed. As I was riding up the Mouski, the principal Frank street, a few days ago, just at noon, on a full gallop, I suddenly felt my donkey giving way under me, and down he went. I rode American fashion; the Arabs ride with short stirrups. I use none, or, if any, very long. My feet reach nearly to the ground on these little animals, and hence they were on the ground long before the donkey was. In point of fact he went down between my legs, and I found myself, instead of on a donkey sliding at full gallop, actually standing up in the street on my own proper feet. But [illegible] of mountain animals in Egypt with quite as much force as in America, and anybody knows that it was impossible to remain standing in that position. [illegible] I had to me the velocity at which I had been going previous to the giving of the donkey. I stood but a moment, and then commenced a short run up the street. The fall was well enough and the subject. I think I should have recovered my perfect equilibrium by the fourth or fifth had I not experienced the same trouble under my shoes which the donkey had found under his. The wet and slippery ground betrayed me and I fell into the arms of an ancient Copt who keeps a store for all sorts of travelers' fixtures on the left hand side of the street as you go up. And a capital old fellow he proved to be on better acquaintance, for he made me take a chair and a pipe instantly, while he sent out his porter to whip the donkey for missing his footing and the boy for not calling out to him to look out for the wet ground, which the boys usually do. Meanwhile, during the whipping operation, which was conducted according to Arab style, hurting the donkey in his sorest places, but not hurting the boy a particle, the wily old Copt had opened a bottle of English Ale, and before the punishment was over he had sold me a couple of dozen and a large lot of small stores besides.

I am again interrupted in my writing by the entrance of the landlord, who informs me that the steamer is telegraphed at Suez. This signifies that to-morrow the passengers will be here from Suez on their way to Alexandria and our letters for the mail to Europe must close. It is, therefore, necessary for me to close this letter and my private letters to-night.

Treatment of Persons Apparently Drowned.

At this season of the year accidents upon the water are very frequent, and it is especially important that all classes should be familiar with the best means of treating persons who appear to be drowned. Want of knowledge, in this respect, has often allowed the sufferers to die, where, with skill and care, the lamp of life might have been relighted. It is not necessary to wait for a physician, for any one can do all that should be done, and the loss of five minutes may insure a fatal result, while its improvement may restore life.

Dr. Marshall Hall, of England, has lately published some rules for the treatment of persons apparently drowned, which are different from those ordinarily followed, and, in many respects, superior to them. Less time is wasted, all that is needed is sure to be at hand, and the principles on which the rules are based are those of sound physiology. It may be worth while to add that Dr. Hall is widely known as an eminent physiologist, and that the medical journals already contain many reports of cases which have been successfully treated in this way.

We would suggest to every one to commit the following rules to memory, or else to cut them out and secure them in the memorandum-book, which is the most likely to be a constant companion. No one can tell when the knowledge may be required from him for the benefit of others, or from others to save his own life.

DR. MARSHALL HALL'S INSTRUCTIONS FOR RESTORING PERSONS APPARENTLY DROWNED.

Treat the patient IMMEDIATELY, ON THE SPOT, IN THE OPEN AIR, *exposing the face and chest to the breeze.* (except in severe weather.)

1. To Clear the Throat.—Place the patient gently on the face, with one wrist (of the patient) under the forehead. *All* fluids and the tongue itself then fall forwards, leaving the entrance to the wind-pipe free. If there be breathing, wait and watch; if not, or if it fail,

2. To Excite Respiration.—Turn the patient well and instantly on his side, and excite the nostrils with snuff, or the throat with a feather, &c., and dash cold water on the face previously rubbed warm. If there be no success, *lose not a moment*, but IMMEDIATELY

3. To Initiate Restoration.—Replace the patient on his face, raising and supporting the chest well on a folded coat or other article of dress; turn the body very gently on the *side and a little beyond*, and then *briskly* on the face, alternately; repeating these measures deliberately, efficiently and perseveringly *fifteen times* in the minute, occasionally varying the side. (When the patic nt reposes on the chest this cavity is compressed by the weight of the body, and expiration takes place; when he is turned on the side, this pressure is removed and *inspiration* occurs.) When the prone position is resumed, make equable but efficient pressure, with brisk movement, along the back of the chest; *napping it immediately before rotation on the side.* (The first measure augments the expiration, the second commences inspiration.)

The result is inspiration—and if not too late—life.

4. To Induce Circulation and Warmth.—Meanwhile rub the limbs *upwards*, with *firm grasping pressure* and with *energy*, using handkerchiefs, &c. (By this measure the blood is propelled along the veins towards the heart.) Let the limbs be thus warmed and dried, and then clothed, the bystanders supplying the requisite garments, (as one a coat, another pantaloons, &c., from their own person if necessary.) *Avoid the continuance warm baths and the position on, or inclined to, the back.*

In addition to these rules it may be well to state that exertions to restore life should continue for three hours at least before success is despaired of and another hour, making four in all, may wisely be occupied in the same way. If the patient begins to breathe regularly and fully the frictions may be continued, unless the body and limbs have become warm. He should then be allowed to lie in as comfortable a position as possible, till by continued breathing the blood has become well aerated. This will be indicated by the return to the lips of the healthy red color, in place of the former blue shade.

If the patient then seems to be weak and exhausted, a little weak brandy and water may be given to him, very cautiously, it being preceded by a little simple water to find out whether or not he can swallow easily.

When the respiration is thoroughly reestablished the patient should be carried to a house and put in bed, and allowed to sleep, unless his pulse is very feeble and he seems to need more stimulants.

If a physician has arrived this will be best left to his judgment. It is worth while to add that if there is not a plank or shutter at hand on which to place the patient, he can be quite easily carried by five or six persons, two supporting his shoulders and head, two his hips and one or two his legs. He should be kept as nearly as possible in the lying position.

Another class of accidents common during the Summer, sometimes call for the same treatment, viz.: the falling of earth upon laborers. It is true that they frequently die in consequence of the wounds inflicted, but in other cases it is the continued compression of the chest, preventing its expansion to draw air into the lungs, that is the most serious circumstance. Such persons resemble as to their condition those who have been under water some time. In one case the water prevents the air from coming to the lungs, in the other the pressure of the earth prevents the air from being drawn in. The result must be the same. Where the earth that has fallen does not contain large stones, or large masses of consolidated earth as hard as stones, or when it has not fallen from great heights, the inability to breathe is the cause of death. It will, therefore, be apparent that the same treatment is required as for persons who have been under water. If there is any dirt in the mouth it can be removed by the finger.

For the same reasons, persons found hanging, (when the neck is not broken, which is rarely the case,) or who have been exposed to the fumes of burning charcoal, or other suffocating gases, are to be treated in the same way. In one case it is the gas, in the other the cord that prevents the air from reaching the lungs.

Funeral of Capt. Joshua A. Patten.—The Boston Traveller says: The funeral of Capt. Joshua A. Patten, of the bark *Neptune's Car*, took place Tuesday afternoon.

The body was enclosed in an elegant metallic casket of a novel plan and pattern, upon the top of which, running the whole length of the casket, was a heavy French plate of glass divided into three sections, so that the entire form of the body could be seen, without removing the lid.

A Masonic regalia and apron formerly belonging to Capt. Patten was then placed upon the casket. During the services, the chime bells of the church were tolled, and the flags of the shipping, generally, in the harbor were displayed at half mast.

It is in contemplation to hold a State Convention in Rochester, some time in the course of the Autumn, with the object of devising means to act upon public opinion as to secure a better and more general observance of the Christian Sabbath.

The Great Basin of the Mississippi.

Independence, Mo., July 4, 1857.

The most remarkable feature of America is the Basin of the Mississippi. As yet the popular mind does not clearly comprehend its dimensions, and the understanding of its physical characteristics is indistinct and vague. It is bisected through its centre by a supreme artery, which above St. Louis has received the name of the Missouri, and below, the Mississippi River. This is 5,000 miles in length, and its surface a continuous inclined plane, descending 7 inches in the mile. Into this central artery, as into a common *trough*, descend innumerable rivers coming from the great mountain chains of the continent. All of the immense area thus drained, forms a single *basin*, of which the mountains form the rim. It may also be called an *amphitheatre*, embracing 1,123,100 miles of surface. This has been, during the antidiluvian ages, the bed of a great ocean, such as is now the

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Opinion of [illegible]

UNITED STATES [illegible] COURT.

Robert D. [illegible] vs. The [illegible] River Bridge Co.—[illegible], C. J.—[illegible] in behalf of the complainants [illegible] the navigation of the Hudson River [illegible] enrolled and licensed under acts of Congress in the coasting trade, for an injunction against the defendants to enjoin them against the erection of a bridge at Albany, which it is charged will seriously obstruct the free navigation of said river.

The defendants, in answer to the motion, set up an act of the Legislature of New-York, passed April [illegible], conferring upon them authority to erect a bridge over the Hudson River at the place mentioned, and claim [illegible].

[illegible]

There are some provisions of the Charter which would seem to indicate an intent to limit the use of the bridge to the transportation of trains of railroad cars across the river; but, upon a careful perusal of the whole of the act, we are inclined to think the power conferred upon the defendants is more extensive.

[illegible] the eighth section contains a clause that the company shall "cause the said draw to be opened, and kept open except for the passage of railroad trains of cars, and also whenever the same may be necessary," &c. But the twelfth section provides, that "after the bridge shall have been completed, such tolls, and charges may be collected for crossing the same on foot, and with wagons, carts, or carriages of any kind, and with horses, or other animals, or otherwise, as the directors may from time to time establish, &c., and any person crossing or attempting to cross said bridge without paying the proper toll, shall be subject to a penalty of ten dollars in addition to three times the amount of the toll [illegible] have paid." This section must be read in connection with the two clauses already referred to [illegible]

[illegible]

Now, in this case, there is no question as to the title, or, in other words, the legal right of the complainants to a free and unobstructed navigation of the Hudson River. This has been secured by the Constitution and acts of Congress under which the right is claimed, and which, as I understand it, was not denied on the argument. The defence was placed on the ground that a bridge, constructed as provided for in the Charter, would not substantially obstruct or impede this right; but, on the contrary, was consistent with its full enjoyment.

It is upon this question, that I entertain doubts at the present stage of the proceedings and proofs in the case, and am not prepared to agree with the defendants. [illegible]

[illegible]

growing out of the coasting trade, carried on with the towns above the bridge.

There is a question, also, involved in this case, that I desire to have discussed, namely: how far the personal duties and obligations imposed upon the grantees of the charter of a bridge to remove obstructions to the navigation occasioned by the structure should be taken into the account in determining the question of its lawfulness.

This assumes that the construction would operate as an impediment to navigation, but that it could be relieved by the acts of the grantees as the obstructions occurred. For instance, in this charter it is made the duty of the defendants to keep in readiness steam-tugs to tow sailing vessels through the draw; also, that they shall cut out and remove bars or shoals that may be formed by reason of the erection of the bridge or piers, but shall remove the same. Suppose that the draw constructed would not admit of the passage of sailing vessels without the aid of a tug, would this provision of the charter legalize the bridge? Again, suppose it should be admitted that the piers of the bridge would be the means of the formation of bars above and below them, so as to impede navigation, would the duty enjoined upon the defendants in the charter, to remove the obstruction, answer the legal objection to the bridge? This question, so far as I know, is new, and, as a general principle, is of very great importance, and may have a considerable bearing upon this case in its final hearing.

The opening and closing of the draw must depend more or less upon human agency; it must necessarily be so, as long as it is admitted that a proper draw may relieve the bridge from obstructions to the navigation. The question is, how much further may it be relied on, in cases where the bridge, from its construction, constitutes an obstruction even with the proper management of the draw? Another question also may be involved in the final determination, requiring the most deliberate consideration, and that is, how far the business of commerce upon the rivers of the country—these great natural highways for the conveyance of trade and intercourse—is to yield to the convenience and accommodation of the conveyance of passengers, the chief and primary business and uses of railroads. It is undoubtedly true, that these roads furnish very considerable facilities for the transportation of goods as well as of passengers, and deserve the fostering care and encouragement of the Government and country; but it will, probably, not now be denied, after the experience possessed of the practical uses of them, that in the transportation of goods, especially heavy freight, they cannot compete with the great natural thoroughfares subjected to these uses by steam vessels and other water craft.

Great care, therefore, should be taken, that the facilities thus furnished by a beneficent Providence for the convenience of the business and commerce of the country, should not be so encumbered and obstructed by the erection of artificial means of crossings as to render them virtually useless, for the purpose of navigation.

And it is especially important that some general principles should be arrived at in this case, by which, while the fair and reasonable navigation of rivers is secured to the public, every facility, consistent with the same, may be extended to railroads in the passage across the stream.

The principles proper to be applied to this case, will be, generally speaking, applicable to every other instance of bridging this river; and it is apparent, that they must so regulate and control the erection, as that however, multiplied, as the exigencies and business necessities of the country may demand, the reasonably unobstructed navigation of the river is still maintained. No one can desire to see this great natural thoroughfare seriously obstructed, or its business and commerce materially crippled. The guarantees of the Constitution and acts of Congress but harmonize in this respect with what must be the feelings and wishes of the whole business community. A question once presented in this State in the Court of Chancery and Court for the Correction of Errors, and decided, namely, whether or not the navigation between different parts upon a public river within the same State, came within the power to regulate commerce "among the States," need not be considered, as no such question has been made by the defendants. The affirmative has been maintained by the highest authority in this State. (3 Cowen 713, the Steamboat Company *vs.* Livingston, 15; Wend. 114; the People *vs.* Saratoga & Rensselaer Railroad Company.)

Nor need we examine the question, whether or not the power in the State to authorize the building of a bridge across a public river, navigable from the sea, is not subordinate to that conferred by the Constitution upon Congress to regulate commerce; as no such question has been made in the case.

That the power in Congress is paramount was conceded in the argument, and was also in the fullest and broadest terms by the distinguished Judge (Chief Justice Savage) on delivering the opinion of the Court on the two cases already referred to.

Upon the whole, on the grounds, and for the reasons assigned we have arrived at the conclusions, that it is due to the rights and interests of the parties, as well as the great questions involved to enjoin the proceedings in the erection of the bridge until the final hearing of the case. I would further suggest, that although neither of the parties has furnished me with an amendment of this charter by the Legislature since the argument, and pending the consideration of the motion, it has come under my notice; and if the charter is to be regarded as a public act, we shall feel bound to consider it at the final hearing.

This amendment reduces the width of the draw, if but one, from two hundred to one hundred and eighty feet, and if two, from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and ten each.

It is true certain officers named may, in their discretion, direct these draws to be enlarged, but this qualification presents a contingency we cannot notice or attribute any weight in passing upon the question involved.

It will be for the parties to consider whether it will not be for the convenience of all concerned that, in the preparation for the final hearing, the amendment of the charter be taken as modifying the original act, so as to embrace the whole case in one hearing.

Much of the evidence now before me relates to a bridge with the draws as originally prescribed, and, of course, would be entitled to diminished weight when used to uphold the draws as altered in the amendment.

Let an injunction issue according to the prayer of the bill.

(A copy, as filed in my office July 25, 1857.)

A. A. BOYCE, Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

A HUSBAND WISHES TO INQUIRE INTO HIS WIFE'S LUNACY.

In re the petition of Samuel J. Hopkins for a Commission, &c.—Yesterday, upon the application of Ashabel Green, counsel for Mr. Hopkins, Judge DAVIES granted a writ in the nature of a commission *de lunatico inquirendo*, consisting of Dr. John T. Metcalfe, Andrew H. Green and Henry J. Scudder, to inquire into the alleged lunacy of his wife, Maria E. B. Hopkins, who was discharged from the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum upon a writ of *habeas corpus* by his Honor, Recorder Smith, on Saturday last, upon the ground that the warrant for her commitment, signed by Police Justices Flandreau and Meech, was insufficient, inasmuch as it did not recite the statute or any portion of it under which she was committed. The following is

THE PETITION OF MR. HOPKINS.

In the matter of Maria E. B. Hopkins, wife of Samuel J. Hopkins, an alleged lunatic—The petition of Samuel J. Hopkins, of the City of New-York, showeth, that he was, on the 13th day of May, 1845, married to Maria E. Berrien, his present wife, and that they have lived together as man and wife until within a few weeks past; that his said wife, residing in the City of New-York, now is, and for the space of nine months last past has been, a lunatic, and altogether unfit and unable to govern herself or manage her affairs; that the said Maria E. B Hopkins is, by reason of her lunacy, so far disordered in her senses as to endanger her own person, and that he verily believes that she cannot safely be allowed to go at large without the appointment of a Committee; that the said Maria E. B. Hopkins was placed by this petitioner in the Bloomingdale Asylum during the present month, under the provisions of the Revised Statutes in relation to the "safe keeping and care of lunatics," but that she was discharged therefrom by his Honor Recorder Smith, on the 24th day of July, 1857, upon the ground of the insufficiency of the warrant of commitment, and that the said Maria E. B. Hopkins is now at liberty; your petitioner further shows, that it was shown before the said Recorder by the relatives of the said Maria, who made the application for her discharge, that the said Maria was possessed of considerable property, and that no Committee had been appointed for her, and that upon these grounds his Honor the Recorder held that the Justices of the Peace had no authority to grant the warrant of commitment.

Your petitioner prays that a commission, in the nature of a writ *de lunatico inquirendo*, may issue according to the form and practice of this Court, directed to such persons as your honor shall seem meet, and your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

Dated July 29, 1857. SAML. J. HOPKINS.

CUMMINS, ALEXANDER & GREEN, Petitioner's Attorneys.

AFFIDAVIT OF DR. OGDEN.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Benjamin Ogden of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, says: That he has attended the said Maria E. B. Hopkins from the 1st of the month of April to about the 1st of June, 1857, as a physician; that he has seen her several times during that period, and that she, the said Maria, has for more than three months past labored under mental derangement, according to his judgment and belief, and that on his last conversation with her, about the 1st day of June, 1857, her mind ran on the matter of suicide, that in his judgment the said Maria is unfit for the management of her own affairs, and that in his judgment also it is unwise to leave her without being in charge of a committee; and deponent further says, that he verily believes that it is necessary that said Maria should be placed in some institution for the cure of lunatics, with a view to her restoration to mental and bodily health, and that he is of the opinion that the said Maria will not recover until placed under such a course of treatment as she will receive in such an institution.

BENJ. OGDEN, M. D.

AFFIDAVIT OF DR. BROWN.

City and County of New-York, ss.—D. Tilden Brown, being duly sworn, says, that he is and has been for five years last past, the Superintendent of the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane, in the City of New-York, under the charge of the Governors of the New-York Hospital; that the above named Maria E. B. Hopkins was, on the seventh of July, 1857, placed in said Asylum, under a warrant of commitment signed by two Justices, and so remained until the twentieth day of July, 1857, when she was taken away from the Institution [illegible] the twenty-first day of July, 1857; that the said Maria was brought before his Honor Recorder Smith, on the twenty-fourth day of July, 1857, on a writ of habeas corpus, and was discharged from custody by him, and that the said Recorder made an indorsement upon the said writ, now in possession of deponent, as follows:

"I order the discharge of the within named Maria E. B. Hopkins, on the ground that the commitment is defective.

(Signed) JAMES M. SMITH, JR., Recorder."

That during the time the said Maria was in the said Asylum, she was under the immediate care and attendance of deponent, [illegible] daily by [illegible] that the said Maria is now laboring under mental derangement, according to the best judgment and belief of this deponent; and that, in his judgment, the said Maria is unfit for the management of her own affairs; and that the deponent verily believes that, in event of the possession of property by said Maria, requiring care in its supervision, it is unwise to leave the said Maria without being in charge of a Committee.

D. T. BROWN.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of July, 1857.

F. B. GUEST, Commissioner of Deeds.

After the reading of the above his Honor granted the following

ORDER.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Samuel J. Hopkins of the City of New-York, duly verified, and the affidavits thereto annexed, and on motion of Cummings, Alexander and Green, of counsel for the Petitioner, it is ordered that a Commission, in the nature of writ *de lunatico inquirendo* do issue, to inquire into the lunacy of the said Maria E. B. Hopkins, wife of Samuel J. Hopkins; that the same be directed to John T. Metcalfe, M. D., A. H. Green, and Henry J. Scudder, Esqs.; that the same be exercised by a Jury of the City and County of New-York, in which County such lunatic resides; and that they have power to issue a precept to the Sheriff of such County to cause a Jury to come before them for such purpose.

And it is further ordered that the person, or persons, in whose custody the said alleged lunatic now is, or may be at the time of the execution of such commission, do produce her at that time, or at any adjournment thereof, to be inspected and examined before the said Commissioners and Jury, whenever thereto required by such Commissioners.

And it is further ordered that due notice be given to such alleged lunatic of the time of executing such commission. Enter. HENRY E. DAVIES.

JULY 27, 1857.

The Conover Contempt Case.

Before Henry Hilton, Esq., Referee.

SIXTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The examination of witnesses for the defence in this case, was proceeded with yesterday at Mr. HILTON'S Chambers. Several persons were examined, but there is still considerable testimony to come in on both sides.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE.

John H. Brady, sworn and examined by Mr. Field—I reside at No. 136 Amity-street; I am a City Councilman; I was in Court when Judge Peabody signed the search warrant; I heard James T. Brady announce the injunction; at that time Merwin R. Brewer was not in Court; I looked for him; I did not see John R. Farrington in Court; I was in a position to have seen both Farrington and Brewer if they had been there.

Cross-examined by Mr. James T. Brady—I have known Mr. Conover about eight years; I have no interest in feeling, or otherwise, in the success of Conover; I think I was in Court, during the progress of the case, five or six different times; I saw Judge Peabody sign the warrant for Devlin's arrest; I sat between Mr. Brady and the railing; when the arrest-warrant was signed, I did not see Mr. Brewer; I noticed that Mr. Brewer was in Court at the commencement of the proceedings at the opening of Court; I did not see him go out of Court; when Judge Peabody signed the search warrant I did not notice where he was; I saw Mr. Brady rise from his seat, go to Mr. Conover, with papers in his hand; I did not see him hand the papers, but I saw him return to his seat; when Mr. Brady did that I do not know where the search-warrant was; I saw a paper in Bertholf's hand, which the Judge handed to him; I did not see what Bertholf did with it; when Bertholf had the warrant I did not see Farrington; I first noticed Farrington before the proceedings commenced; I cannot state of my own knowledge that Brewer and Farrington had gone out of Court before Mr. Brady had made the announcement of the injunction, but a minute or two after Mr. Brady had made the announcement that he had served the injunction on Mr. Conover, I left the Court, and went to the Street Commissioner's office, where I saw Brewer and Farrington; between Mr. Brady's going towards Conover with papers in his hand, and his announcement of the injunction, perhaps about thirty seconds elapsed.

James A. Dolan, examined by Mr. Field—I live at No. 25 Allen-street; I am Deputy Collector of Canal Tolls; I was in Court on the 18th of July, when Judge Peabody signed the search-warrant; I heard Mr. James T. Brady announce the injunction; at that time Mr. Brewer and Mr. Farrington were not in Court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—I have known Mr. Conover by sight about twelve months; I attended the Court, during the proceedings in this case, about seven times; I attended from mere curiosity as much as anything; I did not, either alone, or in connection with Mr. Peckham, watch the Street Commissioner's Office, or render any assistance whatever to Mr. Conover; I never spoke to Mr. Conover in my life; I had been in the employment of the late Joseph S. Taylor, as an Inspector, but was discharged some time ago; I was discharged by Mr. Devlin, I believe; I saw Mr. Brewer go out of the Court room, but I did not know Mr. Farrington until after the Court had adjourned, when I saw him in the Street Commissioner's Office; I did not see the search-warrant in Bertholf's hand after the Judge had signed it; I did not see the warrant at all; I was sitting on the row of side seats, inside the railing, on the right of the Judge; Brewer went out of Court by the door at the right of the Judge; I saw a paper signed by the Judge, purporting to be a warrant; I know James B. Pollock; I do not know Frederic L. Vultee; when Brewer went out of the Court-room, Pollock was not present; I do not know young Mr. Field.

Aleah Traver, examined by Mr. Field: I reside at No. 47 Fifth street; I am an attorney and counselor-at-law; I was in Court when Judge Peabody signed the search-warrant; I heard Mr. Brady announce the injunction; I knew Mr. Brewer at that time, but not Mr. Farrington; Mr. Brewer was not in Court when the announcement was made.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—I had no kind of interest in the Conover proceedings, I had known Mr. Brewer for several weeks; I was present at the time spoken of from curiosity; I was present when the application for the warrant was made; I was seated at the side table to the left of the Judge; Mr. Brewer, when the search-warrant was signed, was, I think, by Mr Field, to his left; I saw the search-warrant in the hands of Bertholf; I cannot say what he did with it; I saw Brewer go out of Court during the proceedings; I am quite sure he went out; I did not see him go out more than once; he left the Court room by the main entrance; I am sure of that; I cannot show on the diagram the point from which he started to go out; it was somewhere in the vicinity of the table in front of the Judge's bench; he went the nearest way to the door, but I could not mark his course exactly on the diagram; I cannot say whether he passed near Mr. Sickles in going out.

Joseph B. Pollock, sworn and examined by Mr. Field.—I live at No. 599 West Twenty-second-street; I am a clerk in the Supreme Court; I was present when Judge Peabody signed the search-warrant; I have made an affidavit in this matter; I can state with more particularity than in my affidavit the movements of the different persons after the signing of the search-warrant; after the Judge had signed the warrant, Mr. Bertholf took it and passed it to Mr. Brewer, who was standing; Mr. Brewer then immediately proceeded towards the door; after he received it, Mr. Brady rose from his seat and served a paper on Mr. Conover; then stepped back, went to his seat again, and read the announcement that he had served an injunction upon Mr. Conover, which he was then reading; before Mr. Brady had returned to his seat, Mr. Brewer had passed out between the centre railing and the main entrance; at the time Mr. Brady made the announcement, Mr. Brewer and another gentleman, whom I ascertained to be Mr. Farrington, passed through the main entrance and out of the room; I saw all these movements myself; Mr. Brady was about 8 or 10 feet behind Mr. Conover when he made the announcement; at the precise moment when Mr. Brady arose from his seat to go towards Mr. Conover with the paper, Mr. Brewer was starting to go out of Court with the warrant; when Mr. Brady reached Mr. Conover, Mr. Brewer had passed him on the way in going out, Mr. Brady walking a little more leisurely than Mr. Brewer; after Mr. Brady had delivered the papers to Mr. Conover he retreated eight or ten feet before he spoke; Brewer delivered to me the warrant of arrest just to the left and in the rear of Mr. Brady; I proceeded with the warrant to the Sheriff's office and gave it to the party in charge there; Mr. Brewer did not leave the court-room with me; I returned to the court-room after leaving the warrant of arrest at the Sheriff's office, just as Mr. Brady was delivering his eulogy on the Constable.

Mr. Brady—Elegy would be much more appropriate.

Witness—When I returned to the court-room Mr. Brewer was sitting by the table, at the extreme right.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—I held an appointment under the late Joseph S. Taylor, in the Street Commissioner's office; I was said to have been removed after Devlin's appointment.

Mr. Brady—Neither removed or not removed, I suppose. Suspended like Mahomet's coffin.

Witness—The attempt to remove me, in my opinion, was made by one having no authority to do so; that was Mr. Charles Turner, Deputy Street Commissioner; I last saw David Dudley Field before twelve o'clock on July 18, about ten minutes before that hour; I do not recollect who was with him; I think he was alone; I had not seen him before that day; I first ascertained that the search-warrant was to be addressed to a Constable, from the argument in the Court; the affidavit referred to in my direct examination, was drawn by Mr. Brewer.

John R. Farrington sworn and examined by Mr. Field—I am the Constable to whom the search-warrant was delivered on the 18th July; I was in the Court-room that morning while Judge Peabody was on the Bench; I think I had left the Court-room before Mr. Brady had announced the injunction; I did not hear the announcement; I received the warrant at the head of the stairs outside, after you got out of the door; I think Mr. Brewer was a step or two ahead of me in passing through the door; I do not remember taking notice of young Mr. Field passing out of Court; I did not see him; when I received the warrant I went over to the Street Commissioner's office; previous to my serving the warrant I had not known or heard of the injunction; I have made an affidavit in this matter.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—Mr. Leggett drew the affidavit to which I refer; he is a clerk in the Street Commissioner's office; I saw the affidavit written by Mr. Brewer; I had no acquaintance with Mr. Conover till I saw him in the Street Commissioner's office; Mr. Brewer selected me as Constable to execute that search-warrant; I had never served as Constable for him before; I have not been paid for my services in reference to that warrant and its execution; there was no promise made to me as to my compensation; I have been promised nothing for that service; I have been employed as Constable by Mr. Brewer; I have some men deputed to aid me; when Mr. Brewer and I went out of Court with the search-warrant we went down at a pretty lively gait.

Mr. Brady—It being a kind of handicap business, which got to the Street Commissioner's office first?

Witness—I believe we both got there together.

Mr. Brady—Yes, neck and neck. Why were you in such a hurry?

Witness—It is our business to be in a hurry when we get a warrant to serve.

Mr. Brady—Had you no special instruction or reason to be rapid on this occasion?

Witness—None, Sir.

Mr. Brady—In passing from the building in which Judge Peabody sat, to the Hall of Records, at what gait did you and Mr. Brewer travel?

Witness—We walked pretty lively; I generally travel pretty fast, and it takes a good walker to keep up; I did not see Mr. Brady hand any papers to Mr. Conover; I did not see him rise from his chair at all; I was not looking that way; I was talking with a gentleman over in the corner; before I removed any book or paper from the Street Commissioner's office, under the search warrant, Mr. Vultee did not, that I noticed, come into the office; I did not say that I would not obey the injunction because it was not addressed to me. The further cross-examination of this witness did not elicit anything material, beyond what has been already published in his affidavit.

To Mr. Field—When the warrant was delivered to me, the ink of the signature was not dry; I had to keep it open to prevent it from blotting.

Merwin R. Brewer, examined by Mr. Field—I am a counselor-at-law, residing at No. 138 East Thirty-fourth-street; I was in the Supreme Court-room, before Judge Peabody, on the 18th July; I have made an affidavit in this matter, which was read in Court; Henry Bertholf delivered the search warrant to myself; neither D. D. Field nor Dudley Field touched it after the Judge signed it; when I received it, I was about mid-way in the passage way between the two tables, to the left of the Judge, close to where Mr. Bertholf stood, having stepped forward to receive it; when I received it, nothing had been said by James T. Brady about an injunction; I handed the warrant to John R. Farrington, just outside of the main entrance of the Court-room, at the head of the stairs; I took it out of the Court room immediately after receiving it; while I was in the Court room Mr. James T. Brady did not make any announcement respecting an injunction; when Farrington received the warrant he went directly to the Street Commissioner's office; when I went out of the Court-room with the search warrant, I went out of the main entrance; Mr. Farrington went out with me, but not Mr. Field, Jr.; I did not know of the injunction before Farrington had served the warrant, and taken the books, but some four or five days prior, a gentleman came to me in Court, and stated that Mr. Brady and Mr. Busteed were applying to Judge Ingraham for an injunction; I went over to the Common Pleas Chambers; Judge Ingraham was then on the bench, and I inquired of one of the officers if such an application had been made; he replied that such an application had been disposed of; that is all I ever heard of an injunction, to my knowledge; this was either on the day when the certiorari was first issued, or on the following day, I cannot tell which; I went over to ask to be heard, before any injunction could be granted; when I went I had not heard that any injunction had been granted or applied for against Mr. Conover; I applied to Mr. Busteed, Mr. Sickles, and I think, Mr. Brady, for information, whether they had an injunction, and why they did not serve it, or words to that effect; I never got any satisfactory reply; I think Sickles said we should find out soon enough; I cannot give Busteed's answer, for I never got any definite answer from anybody; Mr. Conover's name was not mentioned by any one as a person against whom an injunction might be obtained.

Cross examined by Mr. Brady—I was employed to assist Mr. Conover in reference to the office of Street Commissioner, on the 15th of June last, by Mr. Conover himself, and Mr. David Dudley Field, I think, was employed by Mr. Conover the same afternoon; since the 15th of June last Mr. D. D. Field and myself have been associated as the Counsellors and advisers of Mr. Conover in his endeavors to obtain the office of Street Commissioner; as far as I know, the consultations between me and Mr. Field, have been frank, full, and unreserved; I cannot state the time when I spoke to James T. Brady on the subject of the injunction; I think I spoke to him about it in the Court-room before Judge Peabody,—I am not positive, but think I did; I think I have asked Mr. Brady when he intended to serve that injunction, or words to that effect; I do not recollect whether he made any reply, but think he did not; Mr. W. B. Stafford told me that an application had been made in the Common Pleas for an injunction; I went directly to that Court; I saw Mr. Richard Busteed there in the act of writing—I also saw Mr. Brady, who I believe was also writing; they were seated together in one corner of the room; Thomas Boese, the clerk, I think, was not there; Judge Ingraham was engaged, and I did not interrupt him, by asking him any questions on the subject; I never made any inquiry of him on the subject; I never told Daniel E. Sickles that an injunction had been issued in the Conover and Devlin case, out of the Court of Common Pleas, nor did I tell him anything of the same or similar import; what I said to him in a joking manner was, "How about that injunction? When are you going to serve it?" That is all I said about it to Sickles or Busteed; I considered it a part of my professional duty to accompany the constable to the Street Commissioners' Office, in the execution of the warrant.

The further cross-examination of Mr. Brewer was not of public importance.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

Assaults Upon Policemen, &c.—German Rioters Sent to the General Sessions—Quarantine Law-Breakers Fined $100 each.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—July 30.

Before Justices Osborne and Welsh.

This Court having held no session on Tuesday, tried an unusual number of cases yesterday. They were dispatched, if possible, with greater celerity than common. Judge OSBORNE said, before the Court opened, to one of the small lawyers who swarm at the "Tombs," "We've got a big calendar this morning, and we are not going to be interrupted by counsel, I tell you." The Quarantine Law-breakers were sentenced, two more of the Seventeenth Ward Rioters sent to the General Sessions for trial, and a number of prisoners convicted of assaulting Police officers and sent up for various terms.

James Hill was convicted of stealing a carpenter's rule from Edgar S. Hyde, residing in Fifty-eighth-street, near Third-avenue, July 28. *Judge Osborne*—What have you got to say? *Prisoner*—I've got to say that I was in liquor at the time, and it's the first time I ever was. *Judge Osborne*—Well, we find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for three months. The prisoner went off repeating "Three months."

Michael Mantle, a boy, stole $5 worth of marbles from Rufus L. Martin, July 27. "House of Refuge," said Judge OSBORNE. "That's it," said the complainant, apparently well pleased with the sentence.

John Lynch was accused by his step-father, Owen Burns, No. 106 Worth-street, of striking him on the head with a club, July 27. Burns wanted to let the prisoner off. *Judge Osborne*—You like the amusement of being struck with a club on the head, eh? Well, let him go at the request of the complainant.

Officer John Jackson, of the First Ward, made complaint against Michael Maroney and Jeremiah O'Brian, that they tried to rescue a prisoner whom he was conveying to the Station house. *Judge Osborne*—What do you do for a living? *Prisoner*—Please, Sir, I work. The accused went on to state what their occupations were. *Judge Osborne*—Find you both guilty and sentence you to the Penitentiary for three months each.

John Boyd pleaded guilty to stealing a coat and vest from William Allen, No. 203 East Twenty-first-street. *Judge Osborne*—What's your excuse for doing it? *Prisoner*—I was drunk. *Judge*—I've heard of men fighting when they were in liquor, but I never knew drinking made them steal. We let you up a little at the request of the complainant. Sentence, three months in the penitentiary.

Christian Moore, a very diminutive boy, who said he was nearly 15 years old, had stolen $3 from Philip Stevenson, No 211 Division-street, July 24. "I guess we'd better take care of that duck," said Judge OSBORNE, "we send you to the House of Refuge after having found you guilty." Counsel, in urging a mitigation of the sentence, said something about the complainant. *Judge Osborne*—You'd better not say so much against Stevenson, you may have a chance to defend him by-and-bye.

Ann Gillen appears periodically before the bar of this Court. She stole 50 cents' worth of tin pans from Dennis Gallagher, No. 76 Centre-street, July 24. She was caught in the act. *Judge Osborne*—She is an old customer—been here six times before. Well, Ann, we find you guilty, and sentence you to the penitentiary for six months.

Margaret Redee was a servant girl, in the employment of Thomas Jacobs, No. 112 Madison-street. She was dismissed by Mrs. Jacobs recently. She went back and demanded her wages. Her mistress, claiming that she had not earned, refused to pay what she demanded. Margaret thereupon assaulted her with a broom-stick. *Justice Osborne*—We find you guilty, and sentence you to the City Prison for ten days. *Prisoner*—Well, Sir, sure it's as good for me to be in prison as to work for her for nothing. *Judge Osborne*—You've got a bad tongue anyhow.

Owen Callahan rescued a prisoner from Samuel Levon, of the Thirteenth District Police, July 25. The policeman said that about 10 P. M. he arrested a man in front of a grocery store in Delancey-street, who was drunk and disorderly; the prisoner at the bar took hold of the officer and rescued his prisoner, and he then obtained assistance and took Callahan to the station-house. The witnesses for the defendant contradicted this statement. *Judge Welsh*—There seems to be some contradiction here. The officer doesn't want to press it. We acquit the prisoner.

George McGlennan seized officer Thomas McM[illegible] of the Sixth Ward Police and rescued a drunken man whom he had arrested, July 28. The officer said the prisoner threatened to kill him. *Judge Osborne*—This interference on your part with the officer in the discharge of his duties is [illegible] you men learn your rights and duties the better. When the officer was taking in a drunken man whom he had arrested, you ought to have assisted him. We sentence you to the Penitentiary for two months.

John McDay, James McDay and John E. Rooney were complained of by officer William J. Williams, No. 98 Ludlow street, of the Tenth Ward Police, detailed in the Sixth Ward. He said he formerly arrested Rooney; Saturday night he met him in a saloon and tried to pick a quarrel which he (the officer) avoided. A little later the same evening, he, with some other officers, was just going off duty—they were going to get some coffee—when the three prisoners met them, and thinking Williams was alone they surrounded him. The others coming up, one of the McDays cried out, "There goes one, two, three, four, five Metropolitan Police sons of b——s!" The officers arrested them, and with great difficulty conveyed them to the Station-house. Rooney threw the officer down that held him. *Judge Osborne*—Well, we find them guilty and give them till Saturday to put in affidavits in mitigation of punishment.

Dennis Sullivan, charged with an assault and battery upon officer James H. Fuller, of the Sixth Precinct Police, July 27, was remanded till Tuesday.

Titus Hoffman and John Schwalb were charged with being engaged in the Seventeenth Ward riot. Officer Franklin Kasmire, of the Tenth District Police, deposed in his affidavit that he arrested them July 18, in Third street near the Seventeenth Ward Station-house, in a large crowd of people; he was informed they had stones in their pockets, and in searching them he found a double-barreled pistol in Hoffman's pocket and Schwalb drew forth some stones from his and threw them away. They were sent to the Court of General Sessions to be tried with the other prisoners engaged in the German riots.

THE QUARANTINE LAW BREAKERS.

The men previously convicted of violating the Quarantine law were brought up to be sentenced. Judge OSBORNE called their names—James McCarlen, Eli Thorne, John Mettee, John Murray, Hugh McGonegal and William McDervit. They were all present. Judge Connolly, who was one of the magistrates before whom they were tried, took his seat on the bench beside his associates. *Judge Osborne*—You have been brought up here for a violation of the Quarantine laws. You have plead guilty to this charge. *Judge Connolly*—Will the officers preserve order in the Court. *Judge Osborne*—You have plead guilty, and it now becomes our duty to inflict the lowest punishment prescribed by law for this offence, at the request of your friends, and at the request of the Health Officer himself, who desires not so much that you should be punished as that an example should be set to others. There have been some difficulties down at Quarantine about arresting prisoners, but the Commissioners have now established a Police down there, and you have been the first ones arrested by them. As I said before, at the intercession of your friends and of the Health Officer, we give you the lightest punishment which the law allows. We fine you $100 each—to stand committed until it is paid.

The case of Charles Van Orden and Martin Sears, charged with impersonating Police officers at 3 o'clock in the morning, July 26, and in that guise searching the pockets of Patrick Vesey with the intention of robbing him, having first arrested him, was adjourned till Saturday.

FILLIBUSTERING.

Arrival of the Cyane at Boston, with Fifty-three of Walker's Men.

From the Evening Traveller, Wednesday.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Cyane* arrived at this port at 8 o'clock this morning, in twenty-four days from Aspinwall. The following is a list of her officers: Commander ROBERT G. ROBB; Lieutenants—J. N. Barney, John Downes, L. H. Lyne, Jesse Taylor; Purser—Henry Etting; Surgeon—S. R. Addison; Lieutenant of Marines—George R. Graham; Midshipmen—W. N. Allen, G. D. Gove, C. J. McDougal and G. H. Perkins; Captain's Clerk—Robert L. Robb; Purser's Clerk—John M. Falk; Boatswain—Amos Colson; Gunner—James D. McCloskey; Carpenter—Charles Boardman; Sailmaker—John A Birdsall. Assistant Surgeon, Wm. G. Hay, was transferred on the day of sailing to the store-ship *Release*, expected to arrive at Boston in the month of August.

The *Cyane* also brings as passengers, fifty-three of Walker's fillibusters, who are, for the most part, entirely destitute, and who will probably need some help from the charitably-disposed to reach their homes. The following is a list of these fillibusters:

Patrick Hogan,	Wm. Dally,	James Lambert,
George Boswell,	David Ferner,	Sam. Downing,
Edward Furren,	Wm. Demond,	Chas. Johnson,
George Coggswell,	Rich. H. Hancock,	Patterson Dawes,
Thos. Simpson,	Wm. Lyons,	Patrick Connelly,
James Finnegan,	Bladen Dulaney,	Wm. Gibbs,
James O'Brien,	Richard R. Regan,	Thomas Smith,
James W. Doyle,	And. J. Dempsey,	James W. Stuart,
George McKenzie,	Frank M. Duvall,	Chapin F. Brown,
Rich. A. Easterly,	Geo. W. Daniel,	John Mayer,
Michael Murphy,	Thos. W. Young,	Wm. Sadd,
Wm. J. Gaskill,	Royal G. Stakely,	Stephen Wilson,
Edward F. Bussell,	B. L. Jones,	Wm. D. Cloud,
John McMahon,	Jas. D. Vanhorn,	Alex. Anderson,
Geo. W. White,	Wm. Millions,	Harold M. Carter,
Henry Brian,	James W. Biggs,	Alden Whitney,
Patrick Gibbons,	Isaac R. Snyder,	Johnson B. Miller,
Henry Cox,	Francis P. Dillard,	

Forty-nine of the above surrendered at Rivas with WALKER, on the 1st of May, and four were deserters from the fillibuster army. The only Boston man among them is RYAN, a tailor by trade. Another, CHAPIN F. BROWN, belongs at East Granville, Mass. These are the only Massachusetts men. The others belong chiefly at the South and West.

The officers accompanying these are Major DULANY, of Baltimore, (who was connected with the Artillery Department,) Lieut. SIMPSON, of Philadelphia, Lieut. KUHN, of Virginia, and Lieut. SNYDER.

The larger number are quite young, some being boys not over 16 years of age. One lad, of Baltimore, has a bullet wound in the shoulder, received while marching. They state that there were some boys with WALKER not over 13 years of age.

When they went on board the *Cyane*, at Aspinwall, they were in an extremely destitute condition and were furnished with clothing by the United States authorities. They present of course, at this time, a rather incongruous spectacle, some having on portions of the rig of a U. S. marine, while others were dressed as sailors, &c. They are without shoes, and need many articles of comfort. Their health is now generally quite good, though many have ulcers and sores, the result of marching. Only one death occurred after the *Cyane* sailed from Aspinwall, a man named WILLIAM BAGLEY, who had, before he left Nicaragua, received intelligence that a relative had left him a large fortune. He died just as the *Cyane* was passing a British man-of-war, the band of which was playing "Hail Columbia."

They speak well of the treatment which they received from the officers of the *Cyane*, while on board. Their desire is to return to their respective homes as soon as possible, but, in most cases, they have no means. They generally speak well of their treatment from WALKER, but were especially bitter in regard to the deserters, and, of course, the four on board the *Cyane* were treated with every possible indignity. The opinion was expressed that, if it had not been for the deserters, they should have triumphed over the "Greasers," as they denominate the inhabitants of Central America. Major DULANAY, who was in Nicaragua fifteen months, expressed the opinion that WALKER was not a bad man; that he was brave, but without the ability to succeed in such an expedition, from recklessness and lack of military knowledge.

Quite a number of the men also spoke well of WALKER, stating that, if a new expedition was formed, they would go out again, while others were equally positive that they would not be caught a second time in such a scrape. They state that there are a considerable number of the members of the expedition, many of them young men, still roaming about Nicaragua, without means of support, or ability to return to their homes. The United States ship *Roanoke* is about due at New-York, with 250 more of these fillibusters. A number had been taken to Greytown by the *Saratoga*, and several hundred were still at Punta de Arenas.

Those on board the *Cyane* were provided with a hearty meal previous to leaving for shore.

From the Journal.

Several of the men return deprived of limbs and others with bullet wounds. One bright, intelligent lad, showed our reporter the wound of a bullet which struck him in the shoulder, and communicated with freedom and intelligence with reference to WALKER. The prevailing feeling towards the "gray-eyed man" seemed to be that of respect, rather than resentment. They do not entertain an exalted opinion of his abilities as a military commander, but say he used his men well so long as he could. Much curiosity was expressed by them to know what WALKER has been about since his arrival in the United States, and whether he is getting up another expedition or not.

They are generally in a very destitute condition, although some of the officers do not appear to be entirely out of money. They were very destitute of clothing when they came on board, but have been generously supplied in this particular. Their most pressing need at this time is that of boots or shoes.

LAND FUNDS ACCOUNTS WITH STATES.—An account has been adjusted by the Commissioner of the General Land Office between the United States and the State of Missouri, for the three-per-cent. fund accruing to the latter during the years 1855 and 1856, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved March 2, 1820, and a balance of $79,080 09 found to be due the State of Missouri.

Also, between the United States and the State of Arkansas, for the five-per-cent. fund accruing to the latter during the years 1855 and 1856, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 23, 1836, and a balance of $18,700 79 found to be due the State of Arkansas.

Also, between the United States and the State of Florida, for the five-per-cent. fund accruing to the latter during the years 1855 and 1856, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1845, and a balance of $5,535 18 found to be due the State of Florida.

Also, between the United States and the State of Illinois for the three-per-cent fund accruing to the latter during the year 1856, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved April 18, 1818, and a balance of $19,791 60 found to be due the State of Illinois.—*Washington Union.*

List of Patents

Issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending July 28, 1857, and all bearing that date.

Theodore F. Alexander, of Westerville, Ohio—Improved [illegible].

William J. Alexander, of Westerville, Ohio—Improved method of driving circular saws.

Hiram Allen, of Worcester, Mass.—Improvement in governor for regulating the work of windmills, &c.

Albert F. Ambrose, of Avon, Conn.—Improved [illegible].

Geo. S. Avery, of [illegible], N. Y.—Improvement in [illegible] bridges, &c.

Jos. C. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass.—Improvement in [illegible].

Samuel H. [illegible], of New-Haven, Conn.—Improved automatic lathe for turning irregular forms.

Ira Carle, of Kingston Township, Penn.—Improvement in tanning composition.

Wm. E. Clark, of [illegible], Conn.—Improved [illegible] handle fastening.

Everard M. Clark, of Lancaster, Penn.—Improvement in smut-machines.

Calvin Cole, of Tarrytown, N. Y.—Improvement in adjustments applied to pendulum-levels.

Elisha K. Collins, of Cambridge, Mass.—Improved method of sawing staves from the bolt and dressing their edges simultaneously.

C. P. Crossman, of Warren, Mass.—Improved machine for tempering scythes.

Geo. Darley and James E. Young, of Augusta, Me.—Improved shell-roller bed for planing-machines.

Lucien Fay, of Cincinnati, Ohio—Improved machine for scouring sheepskins [illegible].

Henry H. Graham, of Paterson, N. J.—Improvement in spark-arresters.

Geo. Hamilton, of Washington, D. C.—Improved machine for punching and shaping metals.

James S. Harris, of East Poultney, N. Y.—Improvement in hop houses.

Christian J. Hofstand, of Naples, Penn.—Improved mortising chisel.

Frederic W. Howe, of Newark, N. J.—Improvement in governor of engines, &c.

J. M. Jay, of Canton, Ohio—Improved mortising and boring machine.

Charles Ferdinand Kolb, of Philadelphia, Penn.—Mode of fastening bonnet-pins.

Philip R. Lachicotte and T. B. Bowman, of Charleston, S. C.—Improvement in machines for cleaning rice.

Samuel K. Lighter and James A. Morrell, of Hamilton, Ohio.—Improvement in mastic roofing compositions.

Elbridge May, of Boston, Mass.—Improvement in spark arresters.

Jas. McGregor, of Selma, Ala.—Improvement in lime kilns.

Jno. L. McConnell, of Jacksonville, Ill.—Improvement in projectiles for smooth-bored guns.

Orrin Newton, of Pittsburg, Penn.—Improved spindle for door knobs.

R. H. Nichols and Douglas Bly, of Rochester, N. Y.—Improvement in artificial legs.

Clark D. Page, of Rochester, N. Y.—Improvement in lime kilns.

Washington H. Penrose, of Philadelphia, Penn.—Improvement in fastenings for carpets.

Charles C. Plaisted, of Chicopee, Mass.—Improved bit-brace for boring obliquely to the stock.

Jno. Souten, of New York, N. Y.—Improvement in the mode of raising sunken vessels.

Jno. A. Reed, of Jersey City, N. J.—Arrangement of valves and passages to the cylinders of steam engines.

Adam R. Reese, of Phillipsburg, N. J.—Improvement in guard fingers for harvesters.

Julius A. Roth, of Philadelphia, Penn.—Improvement in treating paper stuff.

Moses T. Rowlands, of Pittston, Penn.—Improvement in machines for drilling rock.

Richard F. Schroeder, of Rochester, N. Y.—Improvement in fastenings for carpets.

Charles Senseny, of Lancaster, Penn.—Improvement in corn planters.

John B. Slawson, of New-Orleans, La.—Improvement in receiving boxes for passenger fares.

Stephen Stafford, of Carroll Co., Md.—Improvement in hemp brakes.

R. W. Thickins, of Brasher Iron Works, N. Y.—Improvement in machines for [illegible].

J. C. Tobias, of Lincoln, Ill.—Improvement in machines for stuffing horse collars.

John Wallace, of Pittsburg, Penn.—Improvement in oscillating steam engines.

James Warren, of Springfield, Mass.—Improvement in revolving fire-arms.

Charles Warren, of Putnam, Conn.—Improved edge plane for trimming the edges of boots and shoe soles.

Elbridge Webber, of Gardiner, Me.—Improved shingle machines.

Wm. Wood, of Westport, Conn.—Improved method of feeding the bolt in shingle machines.

Alfred E. Morgan, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., assignor to himself, David Todd and S. Waddle, of same place.—Improved gate-latch.

Harrison Ogborn, of Greensfork, Ind., and George Taylor, of Richmond, Ind., assignors to Harrison Ogborn, aforesaid.—Improvement in cultivators.

F. Tarbell, of Boston, Mass., assignor to himself and D. C. Bickwell, of same place.—Improved sash fastener.

Lewis White, of Hartford, Conn., assignor to himself and Elisha P. White, of same place.—Improvement in fixtures for curtain rollers.

ADDITIONAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Patrick Clark, of Rahway, N. J.—Improvement in packing pistons and stuffing boxes of steam engines. Patented June 9, 1857.

Leonardo Westbrook, of New-York, N. Y.—Improvement in gutta percha stereotype compositions. Patented July 15, 1856.

Application of Mrs. Marble for Indemnity.

From the Washington Union, July 29.

Mrs. MARBLE, who, with others, was recently made a prisoner by a party of Sioux Indians, had an interview with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs yesterday morning. In her application for indemnity for property destroyed by the Indians, she states that on the 12th of March last, a party of Sioux Indians, numbering about seventy, of whom thirty were warriors, belonging to INK-PA-DU-TAH'S band, in amity with the United States, came to her residence, on the west side of Spirit Lake, killed her husband, and destroyed and carried away property amounting, in the aggregate, to $[illegible], of which $[illegible] was gold coin. After having murdered her husband and buried his body in the snow, they claimed as their prisoners Mrs. NOBLE, Miss GARDNER, Mrs. THATCHER and herself, and compelled them to bear heavy burdens, and plod their weary way with their feet entirely naked through snow to the depth of two, three, and four feet, occasionally crossing rivers, when they were forced to wade where oftimes the water would nearly immerse their persons, and compel them to ward off the drifting ice with their feeble hands to keep it from bruising their shivering bodies. In this manner they were driven before the savages for the space of ten weeks, during which time the squaws were allowed to abuse them in the most cruel manner, striking them with clubs, axes, &c.; and their sufferings were of such a character that language is inadequate to the task of a truthful description. After suffering these hardships and privations, she was rescued by a party of friendly Lac-Qui-Parle Indians, to whom Agent FLANDREAU paid $1,000 for her ransom. Some two weeks before her release Mrs. THATCHER was thrown into the Big Sioux River. Upon attempting to get out, two balls were fired into her body until she expired. Her husband, prior to his murder, held a pre-emption claim for 160 acres of land, on which he had settled; Mrs. MARBLE believes that she is entitled to appropriate remuneration to the amount of $[illegible], in lieu of this claim, which she was forced to abandon. She adds that she has not recovered any portion of the property which she has specified, and has not herself, nor through others, sought to obtain revenge on these Indians. She, therefore, claims indemnity under the seventeenth section of the intercourse act of June 30, 1834, and prays the department to retain a sufficient amount from the annuities which may be due to this tribe of Indians to satisfy her claim, as she is in indigent circumstances. If this cannot be done, then she petitions the department to present her case for the favorable consideration of the next Congress.

THE MORMONS.—The Peoria (Ill.) Transcript notices the arrival, at that place, of about four hundred Mormons, on their way to Salt Lake City. Most of them are English, and on being conversed with expressed dissatisfaction at the prospect there for, and intimated a determination not to proceed to Utah. The Liverpool *Albion* informs us that a few weeks since, about nine Mormon elders visited Rochdale, for the purpose of holding services in the open air. The opponents of the creed were also in attendance. A cart was brought upon the ground for the accommodation of the Mormon elders, when a wagon was placed by its side, for the convenience of Mr. HAWTHORNTHWAITE, who recently published a book upon Mormonism, in which he exposes the evils of the system.

The Mormons moved their cart, when the wagon was also moved. One of the Mormons began to manifest symptoms of uneasiness, got out of the cart and ran off. The people chased him, caught him in Whitworth Road, brought him back and placed him again in the cart, and compelled the whole lot to listen to Mr HAWTHORNTHWAITE'S expositions of the abominations of Mormonism. During the proceedings the people became excited and demonstrated their abhorrence of Mormonism by blows and kicks, and one or two gentlemen, who were mistaken for Mormons, were handled rather roughly. It would seem from the foregoing, that our brethren on the other side of the water are beginning to understand the real nature of this imposture, and to treat it and its advocates accordingly. The iniquities of this system cannot be too thoroughly exposed.

ANOTHER FOOT EXPEDITION MOUNTAINWARD.—A correspondent writing to us from Newmarket, N. H., says that a company of pedestrians, consisting of four young men, passed through that place on Monday, knapsacked in the old Continental style, bound for the White Mountains. The party was from Amesbury, Mass., and were a hale, jolly-looking set. They intend traveling about twenty miles a day, resting during the day from 9 in the morning to 5 in the afternoon. Thus far the journey has been pleasant, and they have lived on bread and milk plentifully supplied them by the good country women. The party, our correspondent says, were in fine spirits, and, without doubt, will successfully complete the journey.—*Boston Traveller.*

The Auburn *Advertiser* says that a few evenings since a dove entered through the grated window the Hospital of the State Prison, and perched upon the bed of one of the patients. It has since remained in the room, and seems contented.

The New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A few items of additional European news by the *Europa* are given in another part of this morning's TIMES. It is attempted to saddle Russia with the charge of instigating the Indian Mutinies, but, ambitious and unscrupulous as Russian diplomacy is, it can scarcely be held responsible for this insurrection. A mutiny among the sepoys, as every traveler in India well knows, is of frequent occurrence, and the only difference in the present case from former ones is that the mutiny is much more extensive and alarming, and will be followed by more serious consequences.

Our dispatch of the *Europa's* news from Halifax yesterday, stated that the last outward passage of the *Persia* was made in eight days and twenty-two and a half hours. This was a self-evident blunder on the part of the reporter or the telegraphers, as it is well known that the *Persia* sailed from the stream off the Battery at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 8th inst., and as the Halifax dispatch states she arrived at Liverpool at 4 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 17th inst.—thus making the apparent time nine days and eight hours, and the mean time about nine days and three hours.

The British screw steamer *Kangaroo*, Captain JEFFREY, from Liverpool on the 15th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her advices are of the same date as those brought to Quebec by the *North American*, and to this port by the *Ariel* and *Washington*—not so late, by three days, as those brought by the *Europa* at Halifax.

A Convention assembled at Old Point, Va., on Wednesday, having in view the furtherance of A. DUDLEY MANN's project for the establishment of steamship lines to Europe and elsewhere, connecting with Southern ports. The attendance was numerous. After the organization, letters were read from a number of distinguished persons, indorsing the plan strongly. The Convention adjourned until to-day.

The opinion of Judge NELSON, of the Supreme Court, granting an injunction against bridging the Hudson at Albany, will be found elsewhere in this morning's TIMES.

The steamship *Tennessee*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, sailed from the foot of Tenth-street, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She had a very large quantity of fresh provisions and ice on board, but no passengers nor freight. It was not made public that she was to sail, and but few knew last evening that she had gone. There were various rumors as to her destination and object. The only thing known is that she will stop at San Juan del Sur. It is thought by some that she is to take filibusters from Key West, who have been sent over from New-Orleans; and by others, that Messrs. MORGAN & GARRISON have concluded an arrangement with the Nicaraguans and Costa Ricans, by which they have secured the boats and are going to reopen the Transit.

There have been no arrivals of infected vessels at Quarantine since Tuesday. The accounts received from Gonaives, Port au Prince, Trinidad De Cuba and Matanzas, show that yellow fever is on the decrease at those ports. At Havannah the disease is confined to the crews of the shipping. The following vessels arrived yesterday and were detained: Brig *Caroline*, from Aspinwall; brig *J. B. Watson*, from Porto Cabello; bark *S. A. Nichols*, from Sagua La Grande; bark *Greyhound*, from Rio, and the schooner *Harvard*, from Mattapanee bay. The crew of the *Caroline* were all sick with Chagres fever, and were sent by the Health Officer to the Seamen's Retreat.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners met again yesterday morning, but nothing of special interest transpired. A communication was received from Mr. DOWLING, late captain of the old Sixth Ward Police, in which he swore that he had never spoken disrespectfully of the Board. The matter of providing for the family of ANDERSON, the policeman who was killed by the burglar CANCEMI, was referred to the counsel of the Board.

The Conover Contempt case was continued yesterday, before the Referee, and will probably be concluded to-day, so far as the examination of witnesses is concerned. As it stands at present, it seems almost a drawn game. The witnesses on DEVLIN's side maintain that Mr. BRADY announced Judge INGRAHAM's injunction before the bench warrant, signed by Judge PEABODY, was delivered into the constable's hands for execution. Mr. OGDEN, on the other hand, contends that Judge PEABODY's warrant was in course of execution before the injunction was announced, and that is just the gist of the controversy.

The case of Mrs. MARIA E. B. HOPKINS, an alleged lunatic, came up yesterday in the Supreme Court before Judge DAVIES, upon a motion made by Mr. GREENE, Counsel for Mr. HOPKINS, for a commission *de lunatico inquirendo* to examine into, and report, as to the alleged lunacy of Mrs. HOPKINS. Mrs. H. was brought by her brothers before His Honor Recorder SMITH, on Saturday last, upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, and she was discharged by his Honor on the ground of the informality of the warrant of commitment. After hearing the petition of Mr. HOPKINS, and the affidavits of two medical gentlemen, Judge DAVIES granted the motion of Mr. GREENE, and appointed as the Commission JOHN T. METCALFE M.D., ANDREW H. GREEN and HENRY J. SCUDDER.

The complaints against VITUS HOFFMAN and JOHN SCHWALB, charged with being engaged in the Seventeenth Ward Riot, were yesterday transferred from the Court of Special Sessions to the Court of General Sessions. Justices OSBORNE and WELSH, in the former tribunal, convicted and sentenced an unusual number of prisoners charged with assaulting policemen. The Quarantine law-breakers were fined $100 each, the smallest penalty that can be inflicted under the new Quarantine laws.

The Broadway storekeepers held a meeting yesterday at the Astor House to consider the best means of cleaning that thoroughfare. Interesting interchanges of opinions were made, and a company called the "Broadway Association" was formed. An Executive Committee was appointed to make arrangements with Mr. R. C. SMITH, the proprietor of the street sweeping machines, to do the required work, provided the terms could be made mutually satisfactory. It was also agreed to petition the Common Council to have Broadway cleaned by separate contract.

The children of the Staten Island District Schools were prevented, yesterday, by the storm, from enjoying their intended picnic, which was to have been held near Richmond. Several bands of music were engaged, and Policemen were detailed from the city to preserve order. Should the weather prove favorable, the contemplated festivities will take place on Saturday, otherwise on the next fair day.

Three men have been arrested on suspicion of having some hand in the murder of Mr. VAN LEEW. The murdered man was buried yesterday at the Marble Cemetery in Second-street, after a funeral discourse by Rev. Dr. CARTER.

The American Oil Company, at Red Hook Point, Brooklyn, had their premises damaged to the extent of $6,000 by fire yesterday morning. No insurance.

INJUNCTION ON THE ALBANY BRIDGE.—There have been great rejoicings in Troy over the opinion of Judge NELSON, in the case of the Albany Bridge. The learned Justice, however, does not decide the case, as it will be [illegible] by reference to his opinion, which we publish in full this morning, that he merely grants a preliminary injunction; but he evidently regards the bridge as an illegal obstruction to the navigation of the river.

Inactivity of the British in China.

Our latest advices from Hong Kong extend to the 25th of May. At that date the British squadron was inactive, if we except the occasional pursuit and punishment, *pour passer le temps*, of piratical junks. The same story, varied a little in detail, has reached us by every successive mail for the past three months. It is the old Crimean story of postponement and delay. The season when hostilities could have been effectively prosecuted has been allowed to slip away, and from May to November the British will be compelled, by the heat of the weather, to continue inactive.

The results of this hesitancy are already apparent. Whether right or wrong in the position they have assumed, the Chinese have grown obstinate in their determination to maintain it. They have had time to strengthen themselves at those points where an attack may be apprehended; and the inactivity of their enemy has given them extra assurance and unlimited confidence in their own powers of resistance. Their vanity, at all times great, is now egregious, and it will take no little trouble to disabuse them of the idea of their supremacy. The Mandarins, who fairly represent the views of the Government, are playing a bold game. They are determined to carry on the war; they don't want peace, and won't have it at any price. A large portion of the city of Canton has been battered down by Barbarians. It is true that, in retaliation, the invincible Braves drove their assailants from the Canton River; but their revenge is not yet slaked. These Barbarians must be expelled altogether from the Flowery Kingdom. After this manner the Chinese argue, nursing themselves with the idea that the advantage they have seemingly gained will be followed by complete victory over the invader. Hence it is that YEH finds no difficulty now in swelling his army with recruits, and his junks swarm as thickly as ever along the shores of the river. One other cause—the mutinies in India—will add considerably to the confidence of the Chinese. They are quite intelligent enough to understand that the Indian troubles must necessarily weaken their enemy's power of attack. Taking, then, all these circumstances into consideration, we may fairly infer that the chances of bringing the Celestial Government to terms by peaceful negotiations are slender indeed.

The war—as we all know—is exclusively between Great Britain and China. Neither France nor the United States has shown any disposition to join in open hostilities. Such a movement on the part of our Government would be both uncalled for and inadvisable. We have no cause of quarrel with the Chinese. With England it is different. But, looking back at the energetic manner in which she opened the war, it is difficult to understand why she has allowed a whole season to elapse, not only without advancing, but even losing ground in the contest. With a large squadron, including a fleet of gunboats, at Hong Kong, she does not even attempt to blockade the Canton River—a proceeding which, we are told, would reduce YEH to starvation and bring him to terms. In consequence of this unaccountable delay, we shall be prepared to hear next Winter of a lengthened campaign and tedious operations, instead of short, sharp, and decisive bombardments; nor do we believe that his Celestial Majesty will be compelled to yield the conditions of a new treaty without much more trouble and a greater exercise of force than was originally anticipated.

The Last Attempt to Reform Seamen.

The patient philanthropists who have so perseveringly attempted to reform the habits of sailors and convert them into prudent, careful and conscientious laborers, must, by this time, begin to perceive that Jack is a hopelessly intractable subject. There is no class of men for whose reformation there has been so systematic and serious an endeavor made by a united movement of all religious sects, as sailors. Yet, after thirty years of experimenting, seamen are, as a class, confessedly in a worse condition than they were ever before; and it may well be questioned whether a class who have shown themselves so lacking in the elements of self-improvement can be bettered by any outside influences. Those who have labored most zealously in the cause seem to have overlooked the fact that to be a sailor at all requires a certain recklessness of character and a vagabondish disposition which are incapable of being made subject to the rules of self-advancement which influence men in other professions. To reform Jack and make him a thoughtful, prudent and ambitious creature, is to destroy him altogether, as a sailor. EMERSON says he cannot conceive of a sane man being a sailor; and, when Jack is cured of his insanity he remains on shore. No man ever went to sea as a sailor for the sake of gain, but from the love of the excitement of a sea life, or because he cannot keep sober on shore. The recent failure to break up the old system of advance wages shows how hopeless any attempt must be to effect any radical reform among seamen. They were offered twenty-five per cent more wages if they shipped without the usual advance, yet they preferred the month's pay in hand and the lesser wages. There is no other class of laborers who would have rejected a proposal so greatly to their advantage. But Jack does not go to sea for the sake of gain. His favorite motto, and it may be seen hanging over the door of his boarding-house, is, A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. The present enjoyment is all he looks for.

When the Chamber of Commerce first took up the subject of abolishing the practice of advance wages, we expressed our conviction that it would be impossible to carry the plan into operation, and the signal failure of the attempted reform has fully justified our opinion. Yet there could not have been a more favorable opportunity for trying the experiment. Every one of our large sea-ports united in the movement, and our principal merchants and ship-owners bound themselves to enforce the regulation. There was an unexampled dullness in the shipping business, the port was crowded with idle vessels, and an unusual number of seamen were seeking employment. But the combined efforts of our ship-owners could not destroy a system which had grown out of the necessities of the service, and which had been in vogue for centuries. The merchants were compelled to succumb, Jack came off with flying colors, and the Chamber of Commerce, with its embodied sagacity and knowledge of shipping, must confess that it knew nothing at all about the character of sailors. The greatest wonder about the affair was that the experienced merchants who advocated the change, many of whom had been sailors themselves, did not perceive at a glance the impossibility of putting their well-meant intentions into practical operation.

There has been a vast amount of thoughtless vituperation poured out upon the heads of shipping masters and sailors' landlords. But sailors know that their sole reliance when in port waiting for a ship is their landlord. He takes them in when they have not a cent in their pocket, furnishes them such comforts and necessaries as they need, and trusts to their month's advance for his pay. It is quite natural that Jack should trust those who trust him; the relation between him and his landlord is not a one-sided one. If the shipowner exhibited the same degree of confidence and good-will towards Jack that his landlord does, we have no doubt that the relations between them would be quite as close and friendly. Doubtless the shipowner feels a stronger degree of interest in the welfare of sailors than the landlord does; but Jack has no means of knowing it, there is no personal intercourse between him and his employer, and the officers who represent the shipowner do not, unhappily, in the majority of cases, conduct themselves in a manner to make the employe anxious for a more intimate acquaintance.

If any radical reform can be effected in the character of seamen, it must be by holding out inducements for a very different class of men to enter both our mercantile and national marine than have ever yet been led to seek their fortunes on the ocean.

The Death of Beranger.

The gayest lyric poet, and the staunchest Republican of France, has gone at last, leaving behind him few claimants to his wreath of bays, and fewer aspirants, we fear, after his civic crown. BERANGER was a Parisian, and Paris never had a more Parisian son. Skepticism and sentiment, scorn of wrong, and slight regard of prudence, were mingled in his temperament; astuteness and audacity, fervor of feeling, and coolness of wit, were harmonized in his intellect. All things mean, and cruel, and despicable, he cordially abhorred, and his lyre was always to be heard vibrating vengeance from its silver strings, in the van of all noble movements of the popular will.

By clearing himself of all party connections, he made himself, by turns, loved and hated of all parties, yet never failed to recognize in all whatever was to be found in them of true French feeling, of loyalty to liberty, and of aspiration after progress. He had small faith in dogmas of any sort, political or theological, yet he could not be suspected of want of patriotism by those who chaunted after him the inspiring strains in which he sang the Allies out of France, or the pathetic numbers in which he mourned the dying eagle on his lonely rock amid the Indian Seas; while the most pious might learn some true strains of poetical praise from the Catholic tenderness of "ROGER BONTEMPS." It is recorded of him, that in his earliest years he was struck by lightning at the door of his aunt's house in Picardy, after that excellent lady had baptized the portal with prophylactic streams of holy water, whereupon the future poet, leaping up unscathed, cried out to his respectable relative, "*Ah, bah! done;* what's the use of your holy water?" In the same spirit did the old laureate of seventy take pains to warn his faithful nursemaid not to admit the Archbishop of Paris to his bedside, after one excruciating visit of sympathy had been paid to him by the well-intentioned prelate.

BERANGER's over-wary horror of shams, though it sometimes had in him a superficial irreverence, never affected the essential dignity of his character. In this respect his experience and his character bear a vague resemblance to those of THACKERAY, in whom, by the way, other traces of a genius kindred with that of BERANGER are easily to be discerned.

The hearty estimate which the people of Paris set upon their poet never failed to strike any one who was thrown at all among the masses of the civic and suburban population. In the Provinces BERANGER was, of course, less known, a circumstance which might fairly be alleged in the case of any of the great French writers, for, as HEINE once wittily remarked: "The head is the seat of thought, and the opinions of the Provinces are of no more importance than the opinions of a man's legs."

But, in the environs of the city through which he flitted continually, making to himself a yearly nest—and being "as hard to fix and find," as a *restaurateur* once remarked, "as any swallow"—at Passy, at Anteuil, at the Barrière de l'Enfer, you could not ask of the *commonest shopkeeper the way to BERANGER's* house without receiving a prompt answer, lighted by a smile of admiration and of interest. An American in London once inquiring for LAMB's rooms in the Temple, of a respectable bencher, was told that no such man ever lived there, to the speaker's knowledge, and "Was he a barrister?" No such incident ever upset the equanimity of the hundreds who hunted BERANGER from pillar to post over Paris.

The relations of the poet with Power were honorable to him throughout his life. He treated LUCIEN BONAPARTE with the gravity of an equal in his youth, and rebuked the officious interference of the ministers of NAPOLEON in his old age with composure.

When assured that the Government would be delighted to deny for him the authorship of a republican song, circulated in manuscript a year or so since, which was pronounced a "slander on his genius," the old poet begged that his volunteer defenders would be good enough to hold their tongues, for he so entirely indorsed the principles of the song that he was not willing to say he never wrote it! Yet, there was nothing churlish in the man. Towards women he was always more respectful in practice than in theory, and the Parisian lightness of some of his "love-songs" was more than balanced by the earnest devotion of his life to his true and tender LIBERTY.

It was less the Empress than the woman, doubtless, whom he acknowledged with such graceful feeling, in responding to the offers of assistance extended to him by EUGENIE.

Of his genius it is not easy for an English reader to form an adequate conception—for the rhythm of BERANGER was the music of the blood in him, as the music of all true poets is, and can no more easily be translated than the color on the cheek or the light in the eyes of beauty.

Yet we have some excellent versions of some of his songs. MAGINN made a grand paraphrase of that celebrated and fiery lyric of love and youth and patriot-passion—"The Grenier." THACKERAY has caught the lilt of ROGER BONTEMPS in one of his best "copies of verses," and Mr. YOUNG, of the *Albion*, has executed a full, complete and characteristic translation of BERANGER's songs of youth and middle-life. But the old poet will sing no more in French, nor lend new thoughts to English music.

That his spirit may sing after him in many a young heart of France must be the fervent wish of all who would see that great and glorious country put on her true glory once again, and so assume afresh her ancient greatness.

He was literally a man of the people. He was born in Paris on the 17th August, 1780, at the house of his grandfather, a tailor, and lived as a tavern-boy with his aunt, who kept a small inn, until he was 14, when he was apprenticed to a printer in Péronne. At the age of 17 he returned to his father in Paris, and made his first essays in literature by writing comedies and religious poetry, in neither of which did he meet with any success. His earlier years were spent in literary drudgery, and it was not until he was persecuted by the Bourbons that his popularity culminated and his countrymen appeared to be fully conscious of his genius.

Scotch Verdicts.

The case of Miss MADELEINE SMITH, who will hereafter be as famous among Scottish heroines as Lady Macbeth, very naturally excites almost as much interest on this side of the Atlantic as in Great Britain. The trial of Miss SMITH will, of course, be bound up among those melancholy histories of human depravity which come under the general head of celebrated causes. But there is a special interest in the verdict of this interesting trial for American readers, and a valuable suggestion to be drawn from it, worthy of careful consideration by those who hereafter may be delegated to make or reform our laws. It has long been felt that the jury upon a criminal trial, under our present system, is placed in a position not only painful, but full of embarrassment to men of intelligence and conscience. They have no medium between "guilty" or "not guilty." Rendering the former verdict is, of course, conclusive one way—it excludes positively every supposition of innocence. Not so with our verdict of acquittal—it does not, except in terms, exclude all idea of guilt. It is only formally conclusive to that effect—not so in reality. Thus, the "gentlemen" of the jury, when they acquit, are legally coerced to indorse what is quite frequently, in fact and according to their personal convictions, an untruth. They declare "not guilty" the man who only is *not proved* guilty.

This form, in rendering the verdict of legal acquittal, is nothing else than a fiction engrafted upon a fiction. The old Common Law delighted in this sort of thing. Fictions, that is "legal fictions," were invented, or came gradually into use, as professed means of arriving more rapidly, and with greater certainty, at the truth; and this among a people habitually, from time immemorial, the most candid or blunt and out-spoken of any on the face of the earth. It is one of those eccentricities in history which are difficult to account for. The prevalence of fictions, in connection with the administration of Common Law, may have been, however, exclusively a result of the system itself, which was at the outset, and long continued, inexorable in its logic. Unlike the Civil Code, it was a strict, unyielding rule, always distinguished for the formalism of its procedures, to which facts even were compelled to yield or reconcile themselves. But this rigidity has, of late, been yielding to the plain dictates of good sense, so that there is now, seemingly, a struggle between us and the Mother Country, which shall first bring Common Law under entire subjection to common sense—"a consummation devoutly to be wished!"

Now, why not, at once, extend the reform to our present absurd forms of acquittal, and enable the Juryman to keep his solemn undertaking, and "true verdict" render *according to* the evidence. If he acquits because there is evidence short of sufficient to convict, permit him to say so, and state a conclusion which is not wholly undiscriminating.

Common sense, as well as justice, commends the Scotch system, in this regard, to our respectful and serious attention. It seems, at *first blush, to conflict with Common Law,* where it declares that no one shall for the same offence be placed twice in jeopardy of life or limb. The verdict of "Not proven" *does* not, it is said, have the effect to prevent a second *trial upon evidence newly discovered; but it is* not quite clear, from the statements of the papers, whether this, without qualification, be so or not.

An Edinburg "writer to the *Signet*," in a communication on the subject published in a Liverpool journal, says:

> "According to a rule of our law a person who has once 'tholed an assise,' in other words, undergone a trial, on a charge of crime, cannot be put on trial a second time for the same offence. The sentence of the Court, under a verdict of 'not proven,' as well as under one of 'not guilty,' absolves the accused of the charge; and that sentence is, in effect, an extinction of the crime, inasmuch as legally it is a declaration by the Court that the accused was never guilty of it."

There is no difficulty in having the suggested alteration, allowing a discretion to the Jury, entirely consistent with the above merciful maxim of our jurisprudence. It is a second *trial*, not future or after suspicion, or imputation of guilt, from which the accused is absolved by the verdict "Not guilty." Let "Not proven" be rendered so far, in effect, equivalent to "Not guilty," and the objection, or difficulty, at once vanishes.

There is another view of the subject here worthy of notice. The felon or criminal, pronounced "Not guilty" by a Jury, assumes it to be conclusive of his innocence, and is sustained in that construction by the plain meaning and usage of our mother tongue. Thus, the immense effect *morally* of a more discriminating acquittal is wholly lost.

The change proposed in our form of verdict upon criminal trials, is one eminently proper and salutary. It conflicts with no principle, requires but a slight change in our law as it stands, and is, therefore, quite easy of adoption.

An Unobjectionable Liquor Prohibition.

In France, where wine is an almost invariable accompaniment of a dinner, drunkenness is comparatively rare. At least, in proportion to the respective populations, the United States contain ten times as many habitual sots as are to be found within the dominions of LOUIS NAPOLEON. The fact is explained in part, perhaps, by comparison of the character of the liquors consumed in the two countries. In France a large quantity of inferior wine, doubtless, is made use of; but, as a general thing, the home consumption is free from adulteration, whatever else may be said of it, while it is a well-known fact that in the United States a pure bottle of wine, now-a-days, is scarcely to be had, and our brandy and other spirituous liquors are generally the vilest compounds and decoctions of raw whiskey and poisonous "embellishments" possible to conceive. These impure, adulterated liquors make for their dealers a double profit, by inciting and stimulating an unnatural desire for strong drink,—substituting for the natural taste for a simple beverage, a mad craving which grows by what it feeds on, soon betraying its victim into ruinous excesses, and leading him recklessly, insanely and speedily to a drunkard's grave.

The lesson suggested by these reflections is, that it is *bad* liquor, to great extent, and not the necessary consequences of moderate indulgence in the pure article, which has produced so much mischief among mankind, especially on this side of the Atlantic. If adulterated liquors could be entirely excluded from market, no one who has thought upon the subject can doubt that intemperance would greatly decline. Laws to guard against adulteration, however, have not been made sufficiently stringent to effect their purpose; nor are they general enough, as yet, to accomplish much, even if rigidly enforced. Valuable moral and physical results have been anticipated from the successful introduction of vine-culture in the United States, and the manufacture of native wines. Ohio and Missouri have already established their capability as wine growing provinces,—and the native Catawba grape, transplanted thither from a more Southern soil, flourishes in greatest luxuriance, yielding an abundance of the generous liquid from which the much-used sparkling wines are manufactured. The mountain region of Georgia, also, affords a large district peculiarly adapted to the grape,—and experiments made upon a small scale in other parts of the South and West have demonstrated that we possess a far greater quantity of land suitable for this purpose than is now under cultivation in all the wine countries of the world. The sparkling Catawba, of Ohio, has already attained an excellent, wide-spread reputation; and St. Louis is, to-day, producing a champagne from the same fruit, pronounced by connoisseurs equal to the very best imported. There is no reason why this profitable branch of agricultural industry and manufacturing art should not be extended sufficiently to supply our markets abundantly, and exclude therefrom the villainous compounds which are poisoning the systems and maddening the brains of a large percentage of our population.

But the danger is, that even the native wine may be subjected to adulteration, or rather that substitutes will be thrown upon the market in its name, as vile as those which already curse us. The demand for Cincinnati wines now far exceeds the supply; and it is charged that the deficiency is sought to be made up by resort to other materials than pure grape juice. The refusal of a well known wine manufacturer of Cincinnati to permit an authorized Inspector of liquors to examine and test his sparkling Catawba and other wines, a few days since, lends seeming corroboration to the suspicions of adulteration, and will go far to impair public confidence in the home production. It is to be hoped that the law will be enforced in this and every similar case. It is most important for several reasons that our native wine manufacture should be kept above suspicion. If the public are to be humbugged, they would prefer to be humbugged on "Heidsick,"—and so the home manufacture will be discouraged and retarded, and thus again the doctored "foreign" articles will have undisputed sway in the market. Our temperance friends may achieve a vast deal of practical good by directing their efforts to the securement of rigid and faithful liquor inspections everywhere throughout the land, with a view to excluding adulterated wines and brandies. Very few of those who oppose total prohibition will make the slightest objection to laws suppressing decoctions of whisky, logwood, strychnine and cock-roaches.

Probable End of an Interesting History.

The records of the Executive Departments at Washington embrace many an interesting *public history, contained in the statements of* fact connected with the private claims of our citizens against our own or some foreign Government. Among the latter is one—recalled to mind by the death of Commodore JOHN D. DANIELS, and the probability of an early settlement of American claims upon New-Granada—the facts of which will be read with interest. In the years 1820 and 1821, during the revolutionary troubles of South America, BOLIVAR was besieged at Cumana, and the Patriot cause was almost yielding in despair to the overpowering strength of Spain. At this crisis, Commodore DANIELS, a citizen of Baltimore, then living upon a princely fortune, becoming inspired with warm sympathy in the struggle against Spanish tyranny, advanced some $800,000, in cash and credit, for the benefit of the Colombian Government, then consisting of the united sovereignties of Venezuela, Equador and New-Granada. With the proceeds of his credit he loaded two brigs at St. Thomas with munitions of war, and with his cash capital, armed, manned and equipped two Baltimore clippers. With this small but efficient force the Commodore made his way to Venezuela, relieved the siege, and took the Commander of the Spanish fleet prisoner of war. During twenty-six other naval engagements fought by him in the Band Oriental cause, he achieved many deeds of great and successful daring, making his name immortal as BOLIVAR's, whose bosom friend and companion he was.

In 1828 DANIELS returned to his home and family at Baltimore, rich in glory and honors, the assembled Congress of the Government he had saved from defeat and conquest having made him the chief of their Navy, and presented him with the freedom of the country and all the rights of a citizen to the second generation. In 1840 he visited Venezuela. SOUBLETTE, the then President, immediately assembled the Venezuelan Congress, which voted him their thanks, presented him with a sword, renewed the freedom of the country as a guest of the Republic, gave him a purse of $5,000 for his expenses while there, and awarded him a life pension of $4,000 per annum, which was duly paid until the time of his death in 1850. In consideration of the generous kindness of the country [illegible], the Commodore [illegible] sum of $800,000 advanced for $[illegible] Venezuela at the same time paying her share of the liability [illegible] of the whole amount, leaving Equador to pay twenty-one and a half per cent. and New-Granada twenty-eight and a half per cent. as their shares respectively.

All this was arranged through Mr. BUCHANAN, who was then at the head of the State Department. Subsequently a demand was made by the United States for the balance due the Commodore by Equador and New-Granada. Both made acknowledgment of the debt, and promised settlement. During the Administration of Mr. FILLMORE, Mr. KING, under special instructions from Mr. WEBSTER, made a final [illegible] with New-Granada, subject to the approval of the Commodore. The payment tendered was the Bonds of the country, and, as their value was only twenty or twenty-five per cent. of their face, the settlement was declined. Subsequently, during the Administration of General PIERCE, the late Mr. MARCY instructed Hon. PHILO WHITE, our representative at Equador, and Hon. Mr. BOWLIN at Bogota, to obtain a final and correct adjustment on the basis of the liberal arrangement made with Venezuela. The former advises the State Department that a settlement will be effected with Equador ere his return to the United States. The Panama difficulties put an end to the negotiations by Mr. BOWLIN with New-Granada. Mr. BUCHANAN distinctly recollects his former relationship to this case, while in the State Department, and in the pending settlement with New-Granada will, undoubtedly, insist upon the liquidation of this, among other claims of American citizens, for which our Government has made itself the responsible mediator. Meantime, the old Commodore—whose services and sacrifices have been so tardily acknowledged by the return of his actual pecuniary advances—has passed away, and his children will become the recipients of this long-maturing fruit of a father's honorable deeds.

A Chapter on Railroads in General, and the New-York and Erie Road in Particular.

The history of railroads is among the most remarkable financial phenomena of the world. An invention by which all the relations of distance have been, within the last quarter of a century, entirely changed, and the facilities of travel and transportation so vastly increased as to make near neighbors of men living hundreds of miles apart, has been the cause of the greatest financial derangement and distress that has ever been written in the annals of money.

Millions of capital thought to be securely invested for the benefit of widows and orphans has suddenly ceased to yield an interest, or has become the football of unscrupulous speculators. If you penetrate the secret places of Wall-street, you will find in one room a jolly company of [illegible] keen-eyed men, making merry over the downfall of a hundred little fortunes that kept the wolf from many a door, but which are [illegible] by bears more cruel and insatiable than starved wolves. In many other smaller apartments you may see the kings and princes of the railroads in their court, dispensing, amidst fragrant cigars, their favors or their [illegible]—a free pass to special favorites, or dismissal to those who have incurred their displeasure. The poor stockholders are the victims of all this greed for gain and influence. The fatherless children are pining in wretched misery. The part proprietor of the road pays his fare on his own road, while alongside of him rides a friend of some servant of the road free; and so, while thousands are struggling on in poverty, patiently waiting for a dividend, we have the indirect spectacle of hundreds of thousands of money given away from what ought to be [illegible] to the stockholders.

I am one of those who believe in railroads as a remunerative invention. Of course, there are certain things necessary to be taken into the calculation of their practicability. For instance, there is always a certain amount of travel within prescribed limits, and the problem to be solved is, whether that amount is sufficient for one or two railroads. One great detriment to railroad interests has been collateral roads within too short distances of one another; and yet, in a country like ours, having a comparatively sparse population spread over a wide surface, it is fair to calculate upon a vast increase, both of population and travel, that will in no very distant period support two roads, where at present one is not remunerative. So far, this may be in many cases only a question of time. The stockholders must wait patiently that coming time. But it is said by many that railroads can't pay—that they must fail, &c., &c. Now let us look at this opinion. There are obvious causes why many railroads do not afford a paying profit. In the first place, the attempt to make them immediately productive of large interests has been disastrous in the extreme. No road but requires time to get its machinery into full working order. Its motive power—its track stations, and many other appliances, require years to complete. It must grow gradually, like every other business. The insane efforts to start with and keep up large percentage dividends, have crippled most of our roads, and worse than all, destroyed public confidence in them. How much better would it have been to have begun with less or no dividend, and have gone on with a system that should give strength and value to the road, instead of weakening it. The New-Jersey railroad adopted this course. For years it paid no dividends, and up to the present time it has only paid five per cent. upon the whole stock, and now it is the most valuable road in the *country. If the Erie road had begun in this way* it would at this day be what it is destined to be, the best capital in the world.

Another cause of the depreciation of railroads is the incompetency of their various managers, officers and agents. In many cases it is mental incompetency, but more frequently it is moral incompetency. Very few men in these stations realize their tremendous responsibility. They get their own salaries; they treat and are treated on the highways of life, and they have a good time of it. Their subalterns catch the example, and the leakages in the treasury tell the story. In too many cases the public reports are but labored mystifications of figures concealing the true condition of affairs.

These things must and will be corrected. One way to correct them will be for the stockholders to exercise a more direct control in the election of officers. Notwithstanding all I have written here, I repeat that I have great confidence in the ability of railroads to pay a fair per centage on their capital. Take, for instance, the New-York and Erie Road;—admitting that it does not earn to-day one cent above its expenses and interest, it must be taken into account that every year is adding a vast population, and bringing into culture millions of acres along the whole line of this road. Every year they must increase the local freight and passenger business of the road. In a short time a large city will rise around their terminus at Jersey City, and their dock and ferry privileges will be a most valuable capital in itself. Surely the stockholders need not despair of their stock. I, for one, do not despair of it.

But let the Directors and officers remember that if they do not wake up to the responsibility of their immense interest, a terrible retribution awaits them, if no where else, in the public opinion of the whole world.

There has been too much trifling with these interests already. Personal vanity, pride of office, ambition of influence, private [illegible], want of true watchfulness, [illegible], and vicious indulgences, are [illegible] in a greater or less degree, to all large [illegible]. Let us hope that the Erie Road may be an exception.

A STOCKHOLDER.

Meeting of Broadway Storekeepers at the Astor House—The Street Sweeping to be Commenced Daily [illegible].

In compliance with a published call, several of the leading Broadway merchants met yesterday, at the Astor House, to perfect arrangements with Mr. Smith, the proprietor of the street-sweeping machines, for cleaning Broadway daily. Mr. E. V. Haughwout was called to the Chair, and Franklin J. Ottarson appointed Secretary.

The Chairman said the object of the meeting would be best explained by a series of resolutions which had been prepared for their consideration. He requested Mr. Ottarson to read them, which was done, as follows:

To citizens who have experienced and suffered so much from the uncleanliness of the streets as have the residents upon Broadway, we need offer no argument to prove the good policy and the urgent necessity of some efficient measure for relief. While we justly pride ourselves upon the finest street in America, we are perpetually mortified at its dirty condition; while we welcome to its spacious promenade and splendid warehouses and hotels representatives from all parts of the world, we are constantly in the humiliating position of apologizing for the mud and dust which constantly bear testimony to the disgraceful neglect of the City Government—and this condition of the streets not only modifies the pride which we should all feel in the character of our City but subjects us to incalculable losses upon our property, in the deterioration of fine fabrics by the deposit of dirt, which penetrates and diffuses itself through the most carefully protected rooms. The same ever-present dust is, moreover, highly prejudicial to health—for although long habit has in a measure reconciled us to the constant inhalation of the pulverized granite and other street compounds, there can be no doubt that the deposit of this substance in the lungs works serious and permanent injury to all who come within its influence.

Inasmuch as these evils are not, and are not likely to be, remedied by the City Government, whose duty it is, we propose to form ourselves into an association to be known as the ——— Association, for the purpose of carrying out the suggestions embodied in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Association be called the ———, and that the officers thereof be a President, Treasurer and Secretary, to be named by this meeting.

Resolved, That the President appoint an Executive Committee of three, who shall carry out the objects of the Association.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized to collect from voluntary subscriptions such money as may be needed to secure the thorough cleaning of Broadway, from the Battery to Union Park, every night, between midnight and sunrise, to sweep and wash the sidewalks, remove the snow and ice, and keep the street free from dirt and mud.

Resolved, That this Executive Committee be directed to make arrangements with Mr. E. C. Smith, to do the work required with his street-sweeping machines, provided the terms be made mutually satisfactory.

Resolved, That the Committee report to a future meeting, to be called by the President.

The Chairman was of opinion that the street should be cleaned thoroughly every night, and washed off with water. Mr. Smith had stated that this could be done for a little over the present expense of street-cleaning. Should they agree to have this done there would be no necessity for having the water-carts go over the street in the day-time, and, although laying the dust, so deluging the street with muddy water that ladies could scarcely get across, and then to accomplish it they had to procure the aid of a police officer. The expense of cleaning Broadway would probably be from $600 to $800 per week. The street from the Bowling-green to Union-square had been canvassed, and 475 subscribers had been procured, and he thought without difficulty the number could be increased to 600. The weekly tax on each storekeeper would probably be from 25 to 50 cents, the proprietors of the larger stores paying the most.

In answer to a question by Mr. James Thompson, Mr. Smith said that for a month past he had cleaned Broadway twice a week, for the City, for $180. They had now agreed to pay him $150 if he would clean it three times.

Mr. Thompson thought that the sprinkling of the streets in the day-time should be continued. In his opinion, many of those who had subscribed would object to doing away with the sprinkling carts. He would rather have the street cleaned but once a week, and sprinkled daily, than do away with the carts. There were always quantities of rubbish and dirt brought in from the side streets, which by noon would be so dry as to fly in all directions, and continue to fly all evening. The experiment of not sprinkling had already been tried, and failed.

The Chairman said if the streets were properly cleaned every day there would be no dust to fly.

Mr. Stephen Philbin thought that the dust from the cross streets would be a serious annoyance, and the sprinkling carts would still be necessary.

The Chair.—It was a mere suggestion that I made. I have no intention of urging the matter.

Mr. Smith said he would explain what he intended to do. The first idea was to sweep the street every night thoroughly, to wash it off, and also use the Hose on the side streets, to lay the dust there. He understood that in Paris, London and Liverpool the principal streets were never sprinkled. Boys were employed with dust pan and broom to pick up the dirt as it fell.

Mr. Thompson said Mr. Smith had been misinformed. He had spent the last two years in those cities, and he knew they were sprinkled daily. Boys were employed, it was true, but merely to pick up the loose droppings.

Here, upon motion of Mr. Ottarson, Mr. Charles L. Tiffany was elected Treasurer of the Association.

The following named gentlemen were afterwards appointed the Executive Committee: John N. Genin, Stephen Philbin and James Thompson. The President and Treasurer, on motion of Mr. Genin, were subsequently added.

Mr. Genin said it would be folly for them to expect to have the work done for less than $700 a week. At the rate he offered to take the contract, Mr. Smith would find that he would not make much money out of it in Winter. They would expect him to keep the sidewalks clear of ice and snow, the gutters open at least three feet from the curb stones; the culverts open, and the banks of snow leveled. When he (Mr. Genin) had the work under his charge, in the month of April, it cost one week $600 to make the street passable after one snow-storm. In order to keep the streets free from dust in Summer, the proposition should be made to the storekeepers to have their sidewalks washed in the evening instead of in the morning, as was usual. He thought if the lateral streets were sprinkled, there would be no necessity to sprinkle Broadway in the day time. A thousand subscribers to their project, he was of opinion, could be obtained on Broadway without any difficulty. If too much money were collected, they would hold the Executive Committee to account for it.

Mr. Smith wished it understood that he did not enter into this business as a speculation. He wished to introduce sanitary reforms in the City, and was confident that, should he be sustained by the Broadway merchants, he could show the City authorities that the streets could all be thoroughly cleaned at much less outlay than at present. As tax payers it was their interest that this should be demonstrated.

Mr. W. [illegible] asked if they would include Whitehall-street in their street-cleaning operations. Its filthy condition daily disgusted him.

The company were willing to include it if the storekeepers and residents there would subscribe the necessary funds.

What name should the Association have? was the next inquiry. Mr. Ottarson suggested the "Broadway Association." The name was immediately adopted.

After some desultory conversation, at the instance of Mr. Genin it was decided that the money should be collected monthly by one storekeeper on each block from his neighbors. "For," said Mr. G., "my experience in this business teaches me that some are inclined to be backward in paying up. If you send a stranger to collect they put him off on some pretext, but a man that they know they are ashamed to refuse."

Mr. Ottarson was asked when the City authorities intended to give out the contracts for street cleaning, as unless the Association could get a special contract for cleaning Broadway their arrangements would be materially affected. He replied that it was impossible to tell. They all knew that for purposes of party patronage a head of a department would retain the street cleaning under his direction as long as he could. The new charter, however, made it imperative that the streets should be cleaned by contract, and the Board of Aldermen had drawn up specifications for contracts which now awaited the action of the Board of Councilmen. He would use what influence he possessed in the Board of Councilmen to have an ordinance passed for cleaning Broadway on a separate contract. He suggested that a petition be sent to the Common Council, signed by all the storekeepers, asking that it should be done. The suggestion was agreed to.

The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

Murderous Assault upon a Female.—Officer [illegible] of the Eighteenth Ward, while patroling his beat on Wednesday night, heard screams proceeding from one of a row of tenement houses, and on entering discovered a man named James Dugan beating and kicking his wife, who was lying upon the floor almost exhausted. The officer immediately arrested Dugan, and procured a physician to attend his wife. On examination, the physician gave a certificate that the woman was dangerously injured, and being pregnant, her recovery was doubtful. The prisoner, on being taken before Justice Davison, was locked up to await the result of the injuries.

Saxon and Celt.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have no disposition at this [illegible] season of the year to "mix in" with the "free fight" between your correspondents, "Anglicanus" and "An Irishman," [illegible] "walk away;" but before I go, I will leave my recorded opinion for the benefit of "An Irishman."

It seems to me that it is the extreme of folly, at this day, for any one who pretends to any, even ordinary intelligence, to deny the very important and leading part the Anglo-Saxon race have taken in the affairs of this world for the last few centuries.

That race has made its mark in laws, in literature, in art, in science, in government, and in religion, where it can be seen of all men who can read.

Your correspondent, "An Irishman," says: "You may occasionally see ungainly, broad-faced, drab-colored Irish. They are descended evidently from the English," &c. I wish I could think with "An Irishman" that it is only "occasionally" you may see these "broad faced, ungainly" fellows, from Erin. They are to be seen by thousands and tens of thousands, in the lanes and alleys, and cellars and hovels, of our great cities, hovering like birds of ill-omen, around grog-shops, and with a hand in almost every muss, and a "shillelah" in every riot. Although in Ireland there are to be found some very high types of humanity, it cannot be denied, that for a people living in the midst of civilization, a very considerable portion of them have not been elevated by its influences, either physically, morally, mentally or socially.

It is strange that "An Irishman" should assert, that the "ungainly, broad-faced," &c., are "descended from the English." Where does your correspondent find his authority for the statement? Certainly not in any similarity of form, feature, or complexion, or in any mental or moral likeness, between the "broad-faced" and the English from whom he says they descended. The children should bear some resemblance to the parent.

I would commend "An Irishman" to study carefully the history of that race whom he denominates "the white niggers of the British Islands." They were some of Earth's noblest foundation builders, and originated laws and institutions which will survive through all the coming generations of mankind.

Think you, Mr. Editor, that "the ungainly, broad-faced, drab-colored Irish," are the descendents of the Alfreds, the Edwards, the Harolds; of the Warwicks, the Howards, the Talbots, the Nevilles and the Percys—of the "Old English gentry," the Cokes and the Drakes, "representatives of the Saxon Thanes?" Are they descended from the men who "drew the bow at Cressy," or fought with Harry Monmouth "upon St. Crispin's day;" or from Thomas a Becket, Cardinal Wolsey, or from the same blood which afterwards flowed in the veins of the Bacons, the Newtons, the Hampdens, the Sydneys; in the iron heart of the sturdy Cromwell; or, in the genius of Shakespeare and Milton, and Byron. Are the "ungainly and broad-faced Irish," with their low instincts and groveling humanity, descended from the same line and race with Ridley and Latimer, and Hooker and Bunyan, and Wesley and Penn; with Gibbon and Hallam, and Fielding; with Churchill and Blenheim, and Nelson; with Clive and Hastings; with More and Holt, and Hale; with the Jenners, the Arkwrights and the Peels? If so, then why have so few miles of *water carriage* made such a marked difference in the descendants of the same race?

The men who inaugurated this Government, and the men who are to be relied upon to carry out its "true principles," were of *Saxon*, not of *Celtic*, extraction.

The men who are to give laws, and language and religion to the world, are men who inherit Saxon blood, the love of Saxon liberty, the independence of the Saxon mind, the freedom of the Saxon will, and the stern virtues of the Saxon heart.

AN AMERICAN.

A "Disregarded Law."

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Had your "observing correspondent" of to-day's issue read the 93d chapter of the Laws of New-York, passed at the session of 1855, he would have found the following:

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Sec. 1. The act entitled "An act to prohibit the circulation of the bills of Banks not chartered by the laws of this State, under the denomination of five dollars," passed April 20, 1830, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

This law was passed March 27, 1855.

Steamer Persia.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the telegraphic news per *Europa*, the passage out of the above steamer "was called" 8 days, 23½ hours, although it stated she arrived at 4 20 P. M. of the 17th.

Now as she left the stream (not even starting from her dock, as the American steamers do,) at 8 A. M. of the 8th, her passage was 9 days, 8 hours and 20 minutes, or deducting 5 hours for difference of time, makes it 9 days, 3 hours and 20 minutes.

Yours, &c., FAIR PLAY.

To Prevent Potatoes from Sprouting.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The method of the old sea captain should be known everywhere, by farmers, housekeepers, and vendors of vegetables generally. It is by destroying the germinating principle in the potatoes. This he effected by simply boiling them five minutes, after which they keep for months, and may be boiled as wanted. Might not other vegetables, and even some fruits, (say apples,) be treated the same way, and thus be preserved better than now? X.

Resignation of Fire Commissioners.—We have already said that Messrs. Wright, Brown, Craft and Schenck, four of the five Fire Commissioners, have signed their resignation, to take effect on the 1st of September. For their withdrawal from office various motives are assigned. Mr. Schenck intended to retire on the 1st of May last, but was persuaded to remain in office for a short time longer. The other Commissioners say that the laborious duties of the position too severely tax their time and energies. The Board is accustomed to meet two evenings in the week, sitting very often till 11, 12 and sometimes 1 o'clock. They express themselves as annoyed and subjected to increased labor through a defect in the law under which they act. Their decisions in cases of removals must be sent to the Common Council for confirmation or rejection, and that assembly frequently returns them without approval. With the Aldermen matters are still more difficult. In their opinion the Common Council ought to be debarred the privilege of reviewing their decisions. They urge that if a rowdy or other delinquent is cashiered by the Commissioners, he goes instantly to the City Hall and brings political influence to bear to head off the report from Fireman's Hall,—and in this effort he is generally successful. Back goes the report, and if the Commissioners reaffirm it, it requires a three-fourth's majority in both Boards to overturn it.

The decisions of the Commissioners pass through the hands of the Chief Engineer, and there is no law to compel him to send them to the Common Council, nor to compel the President of either Board to present them when they arrive there.

If the Common Council take no action within sixty days the decision goes into effect; but, unfortunately, the sixty days commence only after the subject is brought to the attention of the Board. The Commissioners also enumerate other troubles incidental to the present constitution of the Board.

As to Chief-Engineer Howard, they think he takes unwarranted liberties with their business. Two or three weeks since, while the Commissioners had in hand an application for forming a new hook and ladder company, Mr. Howard caused a shed to be erected in the vicinity of East Broadway, placed an apparatus therein, and allowed the company to report themselves to him and run to fires. The Commissioners are of opinion that there is in this a wanton and studied disregard of their official authority and position.

The Sailor and His Pay.—Messrs. Howland & Frothingham, who acquiesced in the new movement, but who were among those who believed in a more gradual system of reform, have struck out an independent course in the selection of a crew, and in the mode of their payment, which seems to have taken remarkably well. The ship *Emerald*, of their Liverpool line of packets, being ready to receive a crew, the agents were told to pay as high as $17 per month if necessary, to offer to settle the Landlord's bills not to exceed a month's pay, to promise the crew good usage on the voyage, and the liberty of leaving the ship in Liverpool or remaining by her, just as they chose, being paid in Liverpool whatever was their due. The good reputation of Captain Cook may have had some influence upon the sailor, but there were more than a hundred applications to ship in her. Her crew was obtained in a day; they all left in the ship *from the dock*, and yesterday she was lying in the stream, on the third day, detained by head winds, and there was not a desertion, or a murmur heard on board the ship. The history of this ship's voyage to Liverpool and back will throw some light upon the best modes of employing and paying seamen.

Personal.

Mr. J. Alfred Novello, the well-known music publisher of London is now on his first visit to America. He visits us, says the *Musical Review*, with purposes of relaxation and to examine our institutions with his own eyes. He is the son of the distinguished composer Vincent Novello, and brother of Clara Novello, who, we are encouraged to hope, may visit us during the coming season, affording opportunity of listening to the greatest oratorio-singer living.

Mme. Gazzaniga has engaged rooms at Cape May for the Summer. Thalberg and Mme. D'Angri were at the same place a few days since, giving popular entertainments. They will visit the watering places in turn.

Hon. Wm. B. Preston will sail for Europe in the Atlantic to-morrow, as Commissioner from the Bristol Convention, to effect the establishment of a direct trade between Liverpool and the Chesapeake.

Hon. Thomas F. Bowie has been renominated for Congress in the Sixth District, Maryland. The Convention met at Bladensburg on Tuesday, and he was nominated on the first ballot.

Ole Bull and son returned to Europe on Wednesday, by the *America* from Boston.

Miss Kimberly is giving readings of "Nothing to Wear" in New-Haven.

Excise.—Mr. Gavit complains that an article in Wednesday's Times did him serious injustice. The remarks before the Board, he says, were in reference to bogus petitions, intended to caution parties who were being imposed upon by designing and interested individuals who, for the sake of a fee of $5, were procuring licenses that will certainly be broken upon investigation. We stated before that the Commissioners hold those got by Mr. Gavit to be strictly in compliance with the law.

Horrible Tragedy in Iowa—A Wife Cut to Pieces With an Axe—Suicide of the Husband.

Correspondence of the Iowa City Republican.

Liberty, Johnson County, Sunday, July 19, 1857.

You have undoubtedly heard rumors of a terrible outrage committed in our settlement on Friday evening last. Living, as I do, near the scene of slaughter and being acquainted with the circumstances and the parties, I have thought it best to give you a short sketch of the same. About a mile north of me there is (or was) living a family by the name of Hunt, consisting of Hunt, his wife, his wife's mother and four children. Friday morning Hunt went to the city for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of the report in circulation, which was, that his wife had succeeded in obtaining a bill of divorce. He came home a little before sunset, went to the well, got a drink of water, then picked up an axe and drove his wife from the house. Overtaking her in the yard he struck her with the axe on the back of her head. She fell to the ground and he then hacked her up in the most shameful manner; cut her right arm nearly off, and sunk the bit of the axe several times in her back and sides. He then left her for dead, and took after his mother-in-law, who was running through the field to one of the neighbors. She had got so far off that he left her, went into the house, took some fire, went up stairs and set the beds on fire. In half an hour the house and everything in it was in ruins. Two of his sons, young men, were present at the time, but dare not make the least resistance.

While the house was burning, Hunt was seen going through the field towards a thicket. About dark some thirty of the neighbors collected around the burning ruins. Mrs. Hunt was found in a potato patch, senseless. She was carried to a neighbor's house, and it was arranged to meet at daylight the next morning, to hunt for Hunt. The search was short. He went about twenty rods to the edge of a thicket, and stabbed himself twice with a pocket-knife. He was heard crying and moaning all night by some of the neighbors. He had lost his knife in the grass, and had no other weapon with which to finish the work of self-destruction. One man was dispatched to the city for a doctor. He had a double-barrel shot gun with him, and, in leaving for the city, he left the gun standing under the shed. Hunt left the thicket in the night, came to the house, or where it stood, pulled off his right boot, fastened it to a pole with his handkerchief, and got water from the well to drink. As soon as it was light he saw the gun, and placing the muzzle to his left ear, he discharged the piece, as is supposed with his toes. He was found lying upon his back, with his left arm around the gun.

Hunt was a drinking, shiftless, and evidently a desperate man. His wife was a hard-working, industrious woman. The family were left without shelter, or a change of clothes. Mrs. Hunt had lived in constant fear of her life for the last four years, and suffered a thousand deaths.

The family formerly lived in the northern part of Ohio. Some fifteen years ago Hunt killed a neighbor of his in a drunken affray, and fled to Canada. She remained in Ohio until about four years ago, when she received a letter from him from Michigan, stating that he had land there, and wanted her to sell out and join him. Her children being anxious to come west she did so. Hunt was in debt for grog and board bill when she found him. She paid it, for she had about $1,800 with her. She bought a place here; and not seeing any reformation in the man, she secured the title in her own name. They lived together as man and wife but a short time. He came near killing her two years ago. She swore her life on him and applied for a bill. He has been living in the family ever since, a terror to them all. She employed Clark & Brother to get a divorce. At her request I wrote them once or twice in her behalf. Knowing her, as I did, (she having worked for us several times, when compelled to flee her own house,) I informed them of her troubles, and they secured the divorce, and her right to the little property she possessed. But she is not here now to thank them for it; for I have just learned that she died last night; Hunt was buried yesterday, and she will be this evening. Thus ends the tragic scene.

The New-York City Grenadiers in Philadelphia.

From the Evening Bulletin, July 30.

The New-York City Grenadiers, Capt. Lowden, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon, but in consequence of a statement in the New-York *Herald*, of yesterday, that the Company would not leave that City until to-day, no formal reception was given them. The Grenadiers marched to their quarters, at the Franklin House, without any escort. This morning Major Peter Fritz accompanied the strangers to the Hall of Independence, where they were met and welcomed by Mayor Vaux. His Honor spoke at considerable length, referring to the military spirit of the American people, but professing—as he was a Quaker—to be unable to speak knowingly upon the subject. He alluded to the associations which cluster about the Hall of Independence, to the patriotic feelings which they engender, and, in conclusion, again warmly welcomed the visitors to the city and to the Hall. The Mayor was enthusiastically applauded during the progress of his speech, and after he had concluded, three enthusiastic cheers were given for him.

Mr. James Peckham, an officer of the regiment to which the Grenadiers belong, responded to the remarks of the Mayor, and was quite eloquent in his allusions to the Hall and to the important measure which was consummated there. Mr. Peckham, although a believer in the necessity of military organizations, could see approaching a time when disputes between nations would be settled without recourse to arms. The speaker referred to the Arctic adventures of Dr. Kane, and to the laying of the submarine telegraph cable as evidences of the tendency of the age toward the accomplishment of peaceful achievements.

After leaving the Hall the company marched to the United States Mint. The weather was very unfavorable for a military display, the rain pouring in torrents. The soldiers "grinned and bore it," however.

The City Grenadiers dress in the red coats and bearskin shakos of British Grenadiers. The pioneers dressed in the Scottish plaid and kilt accompany the company in their parade. They are also accompanied by an excellent band of music.

Claims on Account of Indian Depredations in Washington Territory.

From the Washington Union.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received by mail from California, from Governor Stevens, a complete copy of all the claims filed in the office of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Washington Territory on account of Indian depredations committed anterior to, and during the existence of the Indian war in that Territory. The total amount of these claims is set down at $911,428 14, of which $9,442 77 are on account of depredations committed previous to the Indian war commencing in October, 1855, and $901,985 37 on account of depredations committed during the existence of that war.

From the documents before us we learn that, at one time, the entire counties of Walla-Walla and Skamania, and nearly the whole of the counties of King and Pierce, were actually in the possession of the hostile Indians. This will account for the large amount of the claims in these counties, whilst the loss sustained by some of the other counties was comparatively trifling. The aggregate of the claims of the four counties of Walla-Walla, Skamania, King and Pierce is $188,140 23.

It is the opinion of Gov. Stevens that the sum total of these claims, as presented in the documents alluded to, is considerably less than the actual loss sustained, as a large majority of the cases are those of men who, with their families, were driven from their farms, and compelled to seek safety in blockhouses and towns, and as many persons who have lost property by Indian depredations have made no claim against the Government whatever. No claim is made for personal services during the continuance of this war.

A Rochester paper says that it is feared by the growers of hops in that vicinity that the crops will suffer materially from the ravages of the hop worm. The worm has already made its appearance, and some fields have been partially destroyed.

Mr. James Adams, of Leesburg, Va., recently plowed up in that vicinity a gold coin of King Charles the First, bearing date 1642. It is about as large as an American quarter dollar, and is now [illegible] years old

Wreck of the Bark Pacific and Ship Carrick.

Correspondence of the Charleston Standard:

Key West, Saturday, July 25, 1857.

The United States transport schooner *Tortugas*, Captain Wilson, arrived yesterday afternoon from Garden Key, Tortugas. By this arrival we learn that the bark *Pacific*, Captain Gammond, from New-York, with a valuable cargo of assorted merchandise, bound to Mobile, was ashore upon the eastern point of East Key Reef, six miles from the light-house. Captain Wilson, of the *Tortugas*, was the first boarder from the Key, and rendered with his crew much valuable aid. Wrecking vessels from the harbor were soon at the scene of disaster, and were busy in saving cargo. Captain Gammond, as soon as he found that his vessel would not come off without lightening, commenced throwing over heavy articles, and continued this until assistance arrived. The small boats at Garden Key were saving the goods that floated about, and were bringing them into the harbor; many articles will drift out to sea. Those that sunk alongside will be got up after a while. Some lighter loads have been landed on East Key, and several would be taken to the buildings at the Fort. When Capt. Wilson left the wreck, there was three feet water in her, and the leak gaining on the pumps. The sea was rising, wind increasing, and no hope left of saving the vessel. The cargo will doubtless be all got out, most of it wet. Several vessels have gone from this place to the assistance of the bark. The United States Marshal has taken possession of such goods as the Government schooner brought up, and sold them at public auction this morning. We learn that Capt. G. has consigned his business to Messrs. W. H. Wall & Co.

The pilot boat *Eden Jones*, Captian [illegible], came into port the evening of the 22d, with the Captain and part of the crew of the American Ship *Carrick*, destroyed by fire the 17th, when eighty miles N. W. of Tortugas. On the 23d, the pilot boat *Champion*, Captain [illegible], arrived with the first mate of the ship and part of the crew. The captain and boat's crew were taken by the *Eden Jones* from the bark *Anna* [illegible], and the mate from the ship *Douglas* [illegible], which vessels picked them up soon after they had abandoned the ship. We have been allowed to copy the protest, which was the captain's account under oath, and contains all essential particulars. "On the 16th ultimo, when 200 miles S. E. of Tortugas, with fine weather and light winds from S. S. W., about 12 M., a thunder squall came up, and the ship's mainmast was struck by lightning, which, running down the lightning rod attached to the main royal back stay, penetrated the vessel, descending into the hold. We discovered by the smoke that the vessel was on fire and used every exertion to get at and extinguish it, but without success; and as a last resort, caulked down the hatches, stopped all ventilation, and kept the decks wet. We made sail for Tortugas that evening, the nearest point, and hoped to have reached that place before the fire broke out. The smoke soon became so thick in the cabin as to compel us to leave it entirely. We then had the boats made ready and launched so as to leave the ship when the fire should force us to abandon her. The fire made its appearance near the main rigging forcing up the deck, so that the smoke came through the seams. We still continued to wet the deck, and by that means kept the fire from bursting out before it would otherwise have done. July 17—The ship still on her course for Tortugas, but the smoke becoming so thick that we can only keep a man at the wheel for a few minutes at a time. About 2 o'clock, P. M., fire burst through under the mizzen chains, and we then took to the boats, and dropped them astern. About 3 o'clock, P. M., our painters burnt off, and we were cast adrift. We then were about 60 miles from Tortugas. We remained in sight of the ship until she was on fire fore and aft, and her masts had burned off. We then started with the ship's three boats for Tortugas. A squall came up that night which separated the boats." The captain's and first mate's boats have arrived at this place. The other boat, commanded by the second mate, with six men, has not been heard from. By this fire the underwriters will lose property valued at $250,000. The loss of these two ships will fall heavily upon the companies, and will probably amount to $350,000. The ship *S. R. Mallory*, with the cargo of the ship *H. R. Booker*, sailed on the 23d for New-Orleans. Salvage awarded by the Admiralty Court in the case of the ship *Booker* is $31,000; salvage and expenses $35,000. The schooner *Kensington*, Capt. Crowell, arrived the 13th from Tampa, and sailed the 16th for New-York. The brig *R. Bingham*, Shannon, sailed for Mystic the 14th, with a cargo of ship timber. Steamship *R. Waterman*, Cozzens, arrived from New-Orleans the 19th, and will sail the 26th for New-Orleans with the Florida mails. In port, brigs *Huntress* and *Taurine*—waiting orders.

Hostile Attitude of the Western Indians.

A letter from the Sioux Agency, dated the 17th instant, after stating that war is inevitable, and that an unoffending soldier had been mortally stabbed by an Indian, says:

"Major Sherman sent an officer and guard to demand his surrender, which was not only peremptorily refused, but a large number of Indians paraded and leveled their guns upon them. The officer was not supported strongly enough to insist upon his surrender. He reported to Major Sherman, who immediately put his battery in motion to fire upon them. The Indians sent a deputation begging him to give them till morning, and they would then give up the culprit. The lateness of the hour, and the desire, if possible, to avoid a collision, induced the Major to grant the time.

There are now at Yellow Medicine some 165 men, Major Sherman with his battery, one company of the 10th Infantry, and Major Patten and Captain Sully, of the 2d Infantry, with their commands. Nothing could be more opportune than the arrival of the division of the 2d Infantry, four companies, under Col. Abercrombie. We learn that then the Colonel awaiting an express, will, if necessary, proceed to Yellow Medicine with all the available force at his command, perhaps one hundred men, and garrison the fort with citizen soldiers.

The Indians now at Yellow Medicine number 5,000 at a low estimate. The treaty Indians at that agency count 4,550. We think 750 is rather a low estimate for the addition from the plains. In addition 260 lodges of Cutheads are reported to be at Lacquiparle, and on their way down. This would collect a force of 6,500, and with the Yanktons, who have just left for the plains, 7,000 to 8,000. We have still some 2,500 Mauwakantons, or Lower Sioux; so we would have to count at least 10,000 Indians. In case of a war we may or may not count all these as enemies. We are not disposed to place much reliance upon the only branch of the family from whom we could expect aid—that is the Lower Sioux. They are reported—those who went up—to be on this side of the Yellow Medicine River. All the other Indians and our troops are on the other side of the river. They won't mix with the other, and maintain now, if not an attitude of friendship to us, at least one of indifference in the coming struggle.

Here, then, are the figures; and you and the people of the Territory will see and judge what is best to be done. Should a war break out, of which there are too many chances, there will be 10,000 Indians—say 2,000 fighting men—against 200 troops, or ten to one. We do not wish to alarm, but would suggest that the possibility of an Indian war be considered, and that provision be made to meet it and close it up before Winter sets in. Col. Nobles' party is encamped beyond the Sioux River—all well, and prepared to have a bruise with the Indians, should it come. They met none on their way out. The white families at Yellow Medicine have moved into the camp. The houses of Mr. Riggs and Mr. Williams are guarded by friendly Indians.

6 o'clock P. M.—A soldier arrived express, and reports that the Indians were saucy as monkeys, and surrounded the troops and invited them to fight. They come up so close under the batteries that the guns would be useless against them. The Indian who stabbed the soldier had been given up.

Man Drowned at the Sault—Running the Rapids in the Night.—A man was drowned in the St. Mary's Rapids on the evening of 22d inst., under the following circumstances, as related by his companions:

"On that evening three young men, Wm. T Atchison, John Smyley, and Eli Mills, attempted to cross the St. Mary's River, from the Canada to the Michigan shore, just above the rapids, in a small boat, at 10 o'clock. The night was unusually dark, and they struck for a light, which they supposed to be at the head of the land; but this proved to be a light in the village below, which led them directly into the rapids. They were near the brink of the falls before they discovered their mistake. They put to their oars to go back, but the row-locks of the boat giving way, nothing could save them from going down the falls. With much presence of mind they kept the boat as near straight as possible, going with almost lightning speed until getting to what is called the "Great Shoot," going over which the boat was hurled high into the air, throwing one of them (Atchison) at a great distance, probably killing him instantly. The other two hung to her sides, floating down into the river below, where their cries attracted some men on the shore, who went out and picked them up. The body of Atchison was not found at the date of our information. They report themselves cousins, and from Knoxville, Knox Co., Illinois. It appears that these fellows stole the boat and some articles of provisions from the gentleman by whom they were employed, and started for Lake Superior, but after going fifteen miles up the river, deemed their task too hard. They returned, and endeavoring to cross the river (being on the Canada shore) were driven into the rapids. Thus does God often punish ere a crime is completed."

Suspected Murder in Baltimore.—Yesterday morning about 9 o'clock the body of a woman was seen floating upon the surface of the water near Harman's Long Bridge. Mr. Harman sent his son at once to Coroner Chalmers, who accompanied by Sergeant Hough proceeded to the place and held an inquest upon the body; the jury rendering a verdict of death from foul treatment. It appears that the woman, who was apparently between the years of 25 and 30, was of German birth, and bore upon her head and face the evidence of brutal treatment. That portion of the forehead immediately above the nose was crushed in, and under the eye, which was bruised, protruded a portion of the brain. There was also a deep cut upon the left side of the head, and several bruises upon the body. Around the neck were the marks of fingers, which led to the suspicion that the unfortunate woman was first strangled or severely choked. Upon her neck was a small linen handkerchief upon which was written the name Mary Porter Paine, No. 5. It is supposed that the body, judging from its location when first discovered, was thrown in Gwynn's Falls, and floated down with the current to the place where it was discovered.—*Sun 30th.*

The ice crop of New-York [illegible] gathered at Rockland Lake, [illegible] and Kingston Creek, [illegible] nearly all of which is consumed in New-York and Brooklyn. The ice crop gathered [illegible] for Albany [illegible].

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Aug. 1.

I.—CAIRO THE GRAND—Our Egyptian Correspondence.
II.—LITERARY GOSSIP FROM ABROAD.
III.—IMPORTANT FROM CHINA—Our Special Correspondence.
IV.—KANSAS AFFAIRS.
V.—FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—Our London and Paris Letters.
VI.—VERY IMPORTANT FROM NEW-GRANADA.
VII.—NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA AND SOUTH AMERICA.
VIII.—WEEKLY SUMMARIES.
IX.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The African Emigration Scheme—Kansas and the South—The Census of 1855, and Census Publishing—Gov. Walker and the Conservatives of the South—National Exhibition of Horses and [illegible].
X.—THE GREAT SCOTCH POISONING CASE—Madeleine Smith.
XI.—HORRORS IN CINCINNATI.
XII.—NEWS FROM UTAH.
XIII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Markets of the Week—Interesting Items.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for .... $[illegible]
Five Copies, one year, for .... [illegible]
Twenty-Five Copies, one year, for .... [illegible]

Each package must in every case be sent to one name and address. Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person, who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the Weekly Times is:
To Canada, payable in advance...... 26 cents a year.
Within the State...... [illegible] cents a year.
Within the United States...... [illegible] cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two Copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All orders must be addressed to the Publishers of the Weekly Times, No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SEWING MACHINES, THREE DIFFERENT KINDS UNDER INJUNCTION!!—On the 20th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, in several suits in equity commenced by I. M. SINGER & CO., after due notice to the defendants, ordered writs of injunction to issue prohibiting the sale or use of the Hunt & Webster machine, for violating five patents. Also, the Emery, Houghton & Co. machine for infringing two patents and against the Watson ten dollar machine for infringing two patents. Persons who buy any of these inferior Sewing Machines can have no reason for complaint when they are compelled by law to stop using them. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

SHORT SEASON.
As the Summer season will be short, we have concluded to make our usual reduction of prices at once, which we have been accustomed to do late in the season, and in view of this fact.
WILL CLOSE OUT OUR LARGE STOCK OF FASHIONABLE SUMMER CLOTHING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
D. DEVLIN & CO., Corner of Broadway and Warren-st.

RASPBERRIES, WHORTLEBERRIES, TOMATOES, or any other fruit or vegetable, can be preserved in a fresh state by SPRATT'S PATENT CANS. Having been in use for the past three years, and thoroughly tested, they require no *puffing*, but stand on their own merits. Full directions for preserving accompany the cans.
WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors, No. 215 Front-st., (near Beekman-st.) New-York.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO want a sewing-machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and the heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever, a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it no where except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

JENNINGS & JONES' PATENT $15 CARRIAGE TOPS, adapted especially for the Southern and Western trade, No. 398 Broadway.

SUMMER CLOTHES.
There are few, if any, better selected stocks of Summer Clothes than may be found at No. 142 Fulton-st., where Mr. E. Degroot holds himself prepared to compete with any dealer in the trade for selling cheap.

WE CANNOT DO LESS THAN ADVISE THE readers of to-day's *Times* to peruse an advertisement in another column for the cure of that intolerable disease, CATARRH, by Dr. R. GOODALE. It is a great and genuine discovery, and is astonishing the good people of this City amazingly.

MOEN'S ASPHALTIC CEMENT PATENT—APplied to floors, vaults, cellars, cisterns, reservoirs, aqueducts, &c., &c., to prevent the percolation of water, or dampness. By Moen's Asphaltic Cement Co., Office Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., rear building, basement No. 17, New-York. A. B. MOEN, Patentee.

HAIR DYE!! WIGS!! HAIR DYE!!—CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, has the safest, the surest and the best Hair Dye in the world. His new style of Zephyr Scalps beat all for their natural appearance, lightness, and adaptability to the head. The dye applied in private. Copy the address.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS. THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT, AND CHEAPEST IN THE CITY, At BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway and No. 150 Fulton-st.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES.—THE MOST complete and elegant article now manufactured, having every requisite for a gentleman's toilet, and as a traveling companion invaluable. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

FINE POCKET CUTLERY.—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer every variety of the above, made by the first manufacturers, being the richest display of the kind in the City. J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

BIRTH.

Hobson.—On Thursday, July 30, Mrs. Wm. Hobson, of a son.

MARRIED.

Pearsall—Farquhar.—In this City, on Thursday, July 30, by Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, Mr. John M. Pearsall to Miss Jenny W. Farquhar, all of this City.
☞ Philadelphia and California papers please copy.

Gilbert—Lefferts.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 29, on Clinton av., by Rev. A. Elmendorf, George B. Gilbert to Mrs. Helen M. Lefferts.

Ten Eyck—Cochran.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 30, at the Church on the Heights, by Rev. D. Quackenbush, Mr. P. L. Ten Eyck to Mattie J., daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Cochran.
☞ Newark papers please copy.

Walkley—Hogeboom.—At Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, July 9, by Rev. Wm. Watson, Mr. William E. Walkley, of Cambridge, Washington Co., to Jennie L., only daughter of Stephen K. Hogeboom, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

Denyse.—In this City, on Thursday morning, July 30, Walter B., infant son of Ralif V. N. and Catharine Ann Denyse, aged 1 year, 3 months and 23 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 440 Hudson-st., to-morrow (Saturday) morning, at 9 o'clock, without further invitation.

Hoover.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, July 29, after a very short illness, Alvira, wife of Harmon Hoover, aged 39 years.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral services, at No 2 Carroll-place, Bleecker st., on Sunday, Aug. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.
☞ Columbus, Ohio papers please copy.

Torrens.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, July 29, of consumption, Joseph Torrens, in the 42d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 226 West 26th-st., this day, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock A. M.

McAllister.—In this City, on Thursday, July 30, of cholera infantum, Wilbur Simpson, son of Rev. W. and E. McAllister.
The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 10 o'clock A. M., from No 5 Willett-st.

Gunner.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 29, of marasmus, Freddie Gunner, aged 1 year, 4 months and 16 days. Also, on Thursday, of cholera infantum, Lizzie Julia, aged 6 weeks and 1 day.
Funeral from their parents' residence, No. 341 9th av., near 30th st., this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

Lacour.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 28, of inflammation of the bowels, Ella F. Lacour, daughter of John and Elizabeth P. Lacour, aged 5 years and 4 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of its parents, No. 152 Stanton-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Friday. Its remains will be taken to the New-York Bay Cemetery for interment.

Todd.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 29, Maria G., wife of William W. Todd, in the 70th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, July 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 35 East 25th st.

Dakin.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, July 29, after a very short illness, Maria, wife of Thos. Dakin, and youngest daughter of the late James Scholes, Esq., aged 32 years.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, corner of Bedford [illegible]

[illegible] may be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Voorhees.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 30, [illegible] Voorhees, aged [illegible] years. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of [illegible] Court and Smith sts., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

[illegible].—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 30, of cholera infantum, Annie Cornelia, infant daughter of L. J. and the late Mary Dudley, aged 9 months and 9 days.

O'Keefe.—At Far Rockaway, on Thursday, July 30, of paralysis, Hon. David O'Keefe, Jr., in the [illegible] year of his age.
His friends and those of his [illegible] David O'Keefe, Sr., and his brothers, Joseph, Francis B. and Henry A. O'Keefe, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 55 Sheriff-st.

[illegible] A WIFE.
See this week's FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED for some original thoughts on this subject. Engraved views of an Assembly at Newport, with descriptions, together with THE TOMBS AND ITS MYSTERIES. [illegible] All newsmen have it. Take it home with you.

NECK-TIES AND STOCKS. SMITH & BROUWER, No. 43 Vesey-st., New-York. Importers and Manufacturers of Neck-Ties and Stocks FOR THE TRADE ONLY. WHOLESALE BUYERS Are invited to examine our Fall Styles.

GAS-FITTING AND GAS-FIXTURES. We insert gas pipes into STORES, DWELLINGS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS, IN THE BEST MANNER, AND ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

GAS APPARATUS FOR THE COUNTRY.—E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO. furnish country residences, hotels, and public buildings with an apparatus of superior construction, and at a moderate cost. The works may be seen at any time, their store and warehouses being lighted up with one of their generators. Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

$10 SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 sewing machines are now for sale at the office of the Company, No. 449 Broadway. Persons wishing sewing machines will do well to examine this beautiful favorite before paying from $75 to $125 for less valuable but more complicated ones. It is needless to add that the howls and shrieks of the high priced sewing machine dealers in regard to injunctions on this are false and wholly without foundation. WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

A RICH TREAT.—WING'S FARINA CRACKERS AND MILK—ice the milk if necessary. Be sure and get the right kind of crackers, or you will be disappointed. The true farina crackers all have the name of WING stamped on them. They may be procured of the best family grocers generally.

PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE. HARPER'S WEEKLY. Number Thirty-one Ready this Day.
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TRAVEL NOTES IN BIBLE LANDS. No. VIII. [From our own Correspondent.] *Illustrations:* Tomb of Joseph (at Shechem)—Approach to Samaria—Sebaste—Road from Jerusalem to Samaria—Parcel of Ground which Jacob gave to Joseph—Joseph's Tomb—Jacob's Well—Nablous, the Ancient Shechem—Samaritans—[illegible].
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SUPERFINE WOMEN.
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MAY A FELLOW MARRY? *Illustration:* Dream of the Fellow of Cambridge.
THE NEW MINISTER TO PRUSSIA. Portrait of Hon. Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana, United States Minister to Berlin.
THE CHAIN.
ABSENCE AND PRESENCE.
LITERARY. New Books and Literary Gossip.
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TEMPTATION.
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TERMS.
HARPER'S WEEKLY will appear every Saturday Morning, and will be sold at Five Cents a Copy. Each number comprises as much matter as an ordinary duodecimo volume. It will be mailed to Subscribers at the following rates, payment being invariably required in advance:
One Copy for Twenty Weeks $1 00
One Copy for One Year .... [illegible]
One Copy for Two Years 4 00
Five Copies for One Year 9 00
Twelve Copies for One Year 20 00
Twenty-five Copies for One Year 40 00
Clergymen and Teachers supplied at the lowest Club Prices.
PUBLISHED BY HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-square, New-York.

HARPER'S WEEKLY SUPPLIED TO DEALERS AND OTHERS EITHER IN THE CURRENT WEEKLY NUMBERS OR IN THE MONTHLY PARTS, (EACH MONTHLY PART CONTAINING FOUR CONSECUTIVE NUMBERS OF THE WEEKLY,) BY ROSS & TOUSEY, WHOLESALE AGENTS, NO. 121 NASSAU-ST.

HOBBS' CELEBRATED NIGHT LATCHES, FOR DWELLING HOUSES, &c. For sale at No. 117 Fulton-st., near Broadway, New-York.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.—I will present one box of my MAGNETIC SALVE to any respectable patient who will call for it. For Salt Rheum, Old Ulcers, Scrofula and Burns, unequaled. S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church.

WIGS! HAIR-DYE!! WIGS!!! BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous dye. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

HAVE YOU PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN. Will write from 4 to 6 hours. Call and see it. No. 362 Broadway, opposite the City Hall.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES. Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

AMERICAN WATCHES.—TO THE WATCH trade. APPLETON, TRACY & CO., Waltham, Mass., successors to the Boston Watch Company, are now ready to execute orders for Watches and movements of this well known manufacture. They give notice that every movement made at their works will be engraved "Appleton, Tracy & Co. Waltham, Mass.," and will be accompanied by a certificate of genuineness, and perpetual warranty over their written signature.
Orders may be addressed direct to them, or to any of the undermentioned firms, who are Agents for the sale of their goods in New-York, viz.:
Messrs. COOPER & FELLOWS, No. 11 Maiden-lane.
Messrs. FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane.
Messrs. PLANT & BROTHER, No. 19 Maiden-lane, and Messrs. ROBBINS & APPLETON, No. 15 Maiden-lane, who are Agents also for the transaction of the general business of the firm.
Boston Watch Factory, Waltham, July 1, 1857.

IF DR. R. GOODALE CAN POSITIVELY [illegible] Catarrh, as he advertises, with a remedy he has discovered, then his name is immortalized. We have been assured that he does this, and that he invites the worst cases that occur, to be tried. The Doctor needs no indorsement as a professional gentleman, and we are glad that he has broken away from the trammels of arbitrary practice, and sought out for this disagreeable disease an effectual remedy. Call on him at No. 108 Broadway, New-York.

BUILDINGS HEATED BY STEAM.—BLAKE, WHEELOCK & CO., No. 71 Gold-st., New-York, having lately made important improvements in the method of heating buildings by steam, are now prepared to furnish and put up in public and private dwellings, hotels, churches, stores, schools, &c., their Self-Regulating Steam Heating Apparatus, which has never failed to give perfect satisfaction.

Bloody Riot in Evansville, Ind.—Assault on the Negroes.

The Evansville *Journal*, of Monday, gives an account of a bloody conflict between the whites and negroes of that city:

"Our town and vicinity have been under an intense excitement since Thursday last, growing out of the negro violence committed on the Edmonds family in the Bayou. The admission of the negro to bail, and a long series of offenses which their neighbors have been treasuring up against the colony of blacks, who live in the bottom some five or six miles below town, had aroused the people of the neighborhood to a determination to get rid of the clan of blacks, at all hazards, and on Friday night a premeditated attack was made on them and their dwellings by a body of white men gathered, no one knows where, numbering 50 or 75. The negroes, it appears, were prepared for them, and had armed themselves and loop-holed their cabins. Which party made the first assault or fired the first gun is not known.

About 11 o'clock at night a brisk fusilade was opened and kept up for some minutes, after which a rush was made at the house, and the door broken in, when a hand-to-hand struggle ensued, [illegible] bowie-knives, [illegible] were used. Many on both sides were very severely cut and beaten. A man by the name of Alexander Maddox received three cuts in the head, the shoulder and arm. Another man, by the name of Joseph Glass received a ball in the head. Glass is reported dead, and Maddox in a very critical condition. A German was shot in the thigh, and had one of his fingers shot off. Many others were slightly wounded. It was exceedingly difficult to get at the truth of the matter amid the excitement and conflicting statements. Both parties were seriously beaten in the engagement, but we have not heard of any fatal wounds except those mentioned.

An old black woman, the mother of the family, received a severe blow upon the head from a gun-stock, and a black boy was knocked down with a pistol barrel. One white man was severely cut on the head from a blow with a cleaver, which left a large lock of his hair and a pool of blood on the floor. Lyle's house is half a mile from the main road, in a secluded spot in the woods. At the time of the attack the blacks say there were but five or six black men in the house; the other inmates were eight or ten women and children. The house exhibited the marks of rifle balls and shot in four or five different places. The door, which was strongly fastened, was beaten in by a fence rail. The negroes declare they did not fire till after the door was forced open. The other party say the persons shot received their wounds outside the door, and before the door was forced in.

On Saturday the excitement was increased by the above occurrences, and a more serious and a wider combination was evidently forming to drive off or exterminate the blacks, who form a community of one hundred and fifty or two hundred in the bottom. Serious apprehensions were felt that a bloody drama would be enacted. Several judicious citizens addressed a note to Sheriff Gavitt, who, aided by Sheriff Hall and Sheriff McBride, repaired privately to the cabins of the blacks, in anticipation of the movements of the whites, and induced the offending negroes to place themselves under their charge, and they were brought to the city in the afternoon and placed in secure quarters, and out of harm's way. The community, by this judicious movement, well executed, have probably been spared a painful and bloody tragedy.

Maddox is in a very precarious condition, and young Edmonds, the victim of the first assault by the blacks, is not expected to survive, as lockjaw is likely to supervene. The severest wounds were inflicted upon the whites as they attempted to ascend the steps of the house, and were dealt by a butcher's cleaver.

It was expected, on Saturday evening, that the houses of the negroes would be burnt during the night, but the design seems to have been abandoned, and, as the negro men are now in jail, and the public are satisfied that the assailant of Edmonds—in case of his death—will have justice meted out to him, public feeling is satisfied, and no further outrages will be committed.

MISSISSIPPI KNOW NOTHINGISM.—A State Convention of the American party was held at Jackson, Mississippi, on the 15th of July, at which the following nominations for State officers were made:

James L. Acker, for Governor.
James R. Rose, for Secretary of State.
William [illegible], for Auditor.
J. G. [illegible], for Treasurer.
A. R. Johnston, for Attorney-General.

The Convention resolved that secrecy was no longer necessary to the party, and that hereafter in that State all persons shall be regarded as members who believe and act with them.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW MILITARY POST.—Advices to the 8th ult. have been received at the War Department by the last mail from California, from which we learn that Captain J. W. T. Gardiner was to leave Fort Reading, California, with his Company of First Dragoons, on that day, to establish a new military post on Pitt River. Captain Gardiner's Post-office will be at American Ranche, Shasta County, California.—*Washington Union.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets... Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times. *New-York, Thursday, July 30, 1857—6 P. M.*

The rainy weather has impeded business.

ASHES—Quiet at old rates. Pearls, $7 37½@$7 50; Pots, $7 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is good; prices are firm and buoyant. Java, 16½c.; Laguayra, 13¾c.@14c.; Jamaica, 12¼c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 12½c.@13c.; Rio, 10½c.@12¼c.; St. Domingo, 12½c.@12¾c.; *Costa Rica, 14c.@14½c.; Native Ceylon, 13¼c. ⅌ lb.*

COTTON—Is rather sparingly offered at advancing prices. Hence, the restricted business. We repeat our quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	13	13	13	13
Middling	15½	15½	15¾	15¾
Middling Fair	15¾	15¾	15⅞	16¼
Fair	15¾	16	16¼	16½

DRY GOODS—Mr. A. T. Jones, auctioneer, who has been in retirement some time, since the dissolution of the copartnership of Haggerty, Jones & Co., reappeared in his old line of business to-day, and sold a large catalogue, with several duplicates, of carpetings of Haggerty & Co.'s selection. The attendance was numerous, including the leading local dealers, with a number of jobbers from other cities. The competition was brisk for really desirable styles, which brought very fair prices, especially English goods. The American productions offered were unattractive, consisting mainly of remnants and fragments of lots. Prices of such were not so satisfactory. The matting was contended for with considerable vigor, and all of it was sold, rather advantageously for the importers.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour exhibits no important change. Sales, 5,500 bbls., mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 15@$6 25
Straight State	6 30@ 6 40
Extra State	6 55@ 6 75
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	6 15@ 6 40
Superfine Ohio	6 25@ 6 45
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 50@ 8 50
Extra Ohio	6 50@ 8 50
Fancy Genesee	6 80@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 25@ 9 75
Extra Missouri	7 40@10 50

Canadian appears unaltered. Sales: 500 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@[illegible] for low superfine to very choice extra ⅌ bbl. Southern remains quiet, at old rates. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,000 bbls. low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 30@$9 75 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, and is worth $4 25@$5 for Fine to Superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady at $4@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 30 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Puncheons of Brandywine command $19 50 each.

GRAIN—Wheat is pretty freely offered, and is in but moderate demand at languid rates. Sales—23,000 bushels, including inferior to good ordinary Western Red, at $1 30@$1 45; ordinary to prime new White Southern, at $1 70@$1 85; and new Red do, at $1 70@$1 75, ⅌ bushel. Rye is selling slowly and is heavy, at $1 10@$1 12, ⅌ bushel. Oats are in fair request and are steady, at 62c.@64c. for Western; 57c.@61c. for State and for Jersey; 62c.@66c. for Canadian; 58c.@60c. for Pennsylvania and 58c.@60c. for Southern, ⅌ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are dull and nominal. The California mails bring advices to the effect that a contract for 25,000 bushels California Barley, deliverable in New York, had been made in San Francisco, at 2¼c. ⅌ lb., or $1 20 ⅌ bushel. Corn is in improved demand at full prices. Sales—49,000 bushels at 80c.@90c. for mixed, here; 90c. for mixed deliverable during the latter part of August; 90c.@95c. for Yellow; and 90c.@$1 05 for White, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 800 bales River transpired at 65c.@75c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are moderately inquired for and are firm at 8c.@12c. for common to choice, in lots, ⅌ lb.

IRON—Inactive at old prices.

LEAD—Has not varied.

LIME—Rockland, 77½c.@80c. for Common, and $1 10@$1 12½ for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—The market continues depressed and languid. Porto Rico, 50c.@62½c.; Cuba Muscovado, 50c.@55c.; Clayed Cuba, 40c.@44c.; New-Orleans, in bbls., 70c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine, are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine attract more attention at 46½c.@47c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Are generally unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet, yet steady. Sales: 650 bbls., in lots, at $24 20@$24 25 for Mess; and $19 50 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are scarce and nominal, at 11½c.@11¾c. for Hams, and 10¼c.@10½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is inactive and quoted at 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for at full prices. The transactions since our last reach about 200 bbls. and tierces, mostly fair to prime, at 15c.@15¼c. ⅌ lb. Beef is salable and firm. The transactions since our last consist of 500 bbls., at $16@$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50@$18 for extra Western do, ⅌ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef $28@$30 ⅌ tce. Beef Hams $28 50@$29 75 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c.@20c. for Ohio; 18c.@[illegible] for common to very good State, and 23c.@[illegible] for prime to choice do. ⅌ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 6c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—The demand is fair at our quotations: $5@[illegible] for ordinary to prime, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are less active, owing, in part, to a renewed disagreement about prices.

[illegible]

WHISKEY—[illegible] Ohio and Prison [illegible] ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were dull and heavy, as previously [illegible] To Liverpool: Cotton [illegible]; Flour, [illegible] ⅌ bbl.; Grain, [illegible] ⅌ bush.; Beef, [illegible] ⅌ tierce; [illegible] ⅌ bbl.; and heavy goods [illegible] ⅌ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SECOND EDITION READY.

We are again supplied, having ready to-day the second edition, with

NEW-YORK BOARDING-HOUSES.

Done with pen and pencil by T. B. GUNN, "The Triangle," and A. R. WAUD. 1 vol. 12mo, 150 illustrations. Price $1.

The first edition of this very amusing book was taken up immediately; the second is ready this morning.

The Boston *Journal* says—"This work contains a good deal of truth, some wit and an abundance of humor, at times sly and quiet, at times rich and exuberant, and seldom sinking into either weakness or extravagance."

The *Irish Vindicator* says—"This is beyond all question the very best and completest account of that peculiar existence in which two-thirds of our New-Yorkers pass their feverish existence, being reminded of the frail tenure of their mortal state by the weekly presentation of the 'bill.'"

Leslie's Illustrated News says—"We have read it with infinite amusement, and can commend it heartily to our readers;" also, "We feel certain it will meet an unprecedented sale."

The *Sunday Times* says—"We have not laughed as heartily over a book for many a year as we have over this, and we commend it as an infallible remedy for the blues."

Published by MASON, BROTHERS, Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

WORTH READING.
YOUNG MEN'S MAGAZINE.
CONDUCTED BY R. C. M'CORMICK, JR.
August number now ready, and to be had of all dealers. Office No. 348 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—TWO MAGNIFICENTLY finished 7-octave rosewood piano-fortes for sale, richly finished with round corners, double serpentine bottoms, rich heavy mouldings, full, rich tone; made by the most celebrated City makers, with full warrantee. Both are truly superb pianos, and must be seen to be described, and were taken in exchange for real estate at $450 cash—price $275. Can be seen at the furniture packing establishment in 6th-av. three doors from 4th-st., next door to the Tremont Hotel, after 7 A. M. till night; will be made an object for cash. N. B.—Will be packed for shipping. Apply for three days.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

SELF-PLAYING PIANO MECHANIQUE.—On which any one can play without a master or any knowledge of music, now on exhibition and for sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufacturer, Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor-place, corner 8th-st. and 4th-av. (Formerly DUBOIS & STODART, and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.)

THIRTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS, ROSEWOOD and mahogany, for sale at $25, $50, $75, $85, $95 to $200. Gilbert's, Chickering's and Stodart & Dunham's. Great bargains given. The celebrated Hallett, Davis & Co.'s Pianos. New and second-hand Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., Marble Building.

BERRY HAS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST NEW-YORK AND BOSTON PIANOS.—Second-hand rosewood and mahogany Pianos, at $25, $70, $110, $150; one nearly new, 6¾-octave, with double mouldings, $185. New and second-hand Pianos to let, and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st., Marble Building.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD GRAND DIAGONAL, 7-octave piano made by one of the best makers, and cost $500, warranted; will be sold for $360; been used a few months. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

WIRE-GAUZE WINDOW SCREENS—EXECUTED in the highest style of the art. G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 109 John-st., New-York.

WIRE SCREEN SIGNS—FOR BANKS, INSURANCE Companies, &c. G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 109 John-st.

BRASS, COPPER AND IRON WIRE, AT the lowest prices. G. DE WITT, JR., No. 109 John-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin. Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE UNDERSIGNED, yesterday afternoon, CERTIFICATE No. 29, for twenty shares of the capital stock of the Bank of the Commonwealth, the same being of no use to any one but the owner. The finder is requested to return it to No. 74 Beaver-st. FRANCIS BARRETTA.

LOST.—$15 REWARD.—A DIAMOND SLEEVE-button, shaped as a leaf, three diamonds, blue enameled. Return to Nos. 172 and 174 Mercer-st. will receive above reward. SAMUEL TRUESDELL.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail At prices from $25 and upwards. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st. (old No. 28,) Four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable *style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in* all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE—Superb suites beautifully decorated, from $25 *upwards, at the old manufactory*, No. 564 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDEE.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, Receiver of the late partnership of MORRIS L. SAMUEL & COMPANY, of the City of New-York, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said firm to call forthwith, upon him, and liquidate the same. And all persons to whom said firm are indebted are notified to present the same *immediately, with vouchers, to* said Receiver. NATHAN C. PLATT, Receiver, No. 20 Maiden-lane. *New-York, July 30, 1857.*

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1857. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following five per cent is *added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November* thereafter an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849. *All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of* these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next. R. C. HANCE, Register.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $35 to $100.

Gold Hunting full jeweled English Lever Watches, from $60 to $300.

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality *of the gold, and kind of movement.*

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.

We will case up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
H. N. Squire. *T. B. Lander.*

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, Free from poison, for the destruction of Bedbugs and Roaches, Ants and Fleas, Moths and Mosquitoes, Flies and Plant Insects, Insects on Fowls and Animals.

LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.

Principal Depot, No. 424 Broadway. Beware of peddlers. Beware of counterfeits. E. LYON & CO.

A LADY IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES with a young family, and whose husband is in a consumption, is endeavoring to collect enough to purchase a sewing-machine to earn a living for her family. Will the citizens of the Empire City help her by sending contributions to H. B. PIERSON, No. 11 Wall-st.

EXCHANGES MADE IN REAL ESTATE, farms and City property, houses and lots, parcels of land, country seats, Western land stocks, &c., and money invested on bond and mortgage, by MILES & BETTS, Brokers, No. 57 Wall-st.

NEW TRUNK AND CARPET BAG ESTABLISHMENT, corner of Broadway and Murray-sts., entrance on Murray-st. A new stock of superior goods to be sold very cheap. WOODRUFF & FINCH.

FOR SALE—A COAL CART, AND A SET OF portable coal scales; also, a platform coal scales, for horse and cart; will be sold low. Inquire of V. LYNCH, No. 461 1st-av., near 26th st.

TO BE SEEN AT NO. 206 FULTON-ST.—And for sale, some of the finest Cuban Lap Dogs in the world. To be seen for two days only.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $3 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, also the $3 50 and $4 boots, at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st., near the Museum.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Lessee ... W. STUART
(Of Wallack's Theatre.)

First night of THE CHORAL OPERA. On MONDAY, Aug. 3, 1857, will be represented a new form of musical entertainment, executed by ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY PERFORMERS, led by soloists representing the national music of Italy, Germany, France, Spain, Scotland and Ireland.

Vocal.
Twelve sopranos. Twelve tenors. Twelve baritones.
Twelve contraltos. Twelve basses.
Prima donnas—Tenor. Bass.

The English, Scotch and Irish native songs will be illustrated BY TWO POPULAR DRAMATIC STARS.

Instrumental.
Forty violins, cellos, basses.
Eight flutes, oboes, clarionettes, bassoons.
Nine horns, cornets, trombones, three drums.

A COLOSSAL CATHEDRAL ORGAN, erected by Henry Erben, of New-York, for the Universalist Church, Chicago, and kindly lent by that community to this management.

CONDUCTOR ... H. ROBERT STOPEL

The Academy of Music has undergone alteration, under the design and direction of Mr. Dion Bourcicault, so as to admit the great proportion of this performance.

The management has fixed the price of admission as low as possible, intending to base the enterprise on the public at large, deeming that by these means are truly developed the highest aim and objects of an Academy of Music.

ADMISSION ... 25 CENTS
Reserved Seats ... 50 cents

The programme of the first performance, together with the list of the executants, will be given in the advertisements and bills issued for Monday next.

DION BOURCICAULT, General Director.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
R. G. MARSH ... Manager.
MARSH'S JUVENILE COMEDIANS!

Unequaled by any troupe in the world, whose performances have won the heartiest and warmest encomiums from the Press of Boston, New-Orleans, Mobile, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati, reappear in New-York FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY, COMMENCING ON MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 3.

The Troupe has been greatly strengthened since their appearance at the Broadway Varieties, last season, and are now prepared to present a succession of DRAMAS, COMEDIES, FARCES, VAUDEVILLES, and BURLESQUES, In a style which, for artistic excellence, will compare with the efforts of the best adult companies on the stage.

A renewal of the generous and liberal patronage of which they were the recipients when last here, is respectfully solicited. Their engagement cannot be protracted over a few nights, as they commence their regular season at the Howard Athenaeum, Boston, Sept. 1.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets ... 50 cents—Children ... Half price
FRIDAY EVENING, July 31, 1857,
AN ELEGANT ENTERTAINMENT.
THE PROMENADE CONCERT.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW BALLET.
SIGNORINA TERESA ROLLA
in her new character of
LA BOUQUETIERE.
The excellent Vaudeville Company in
DELICATE GROUND.
Sangfroid..Mr. Geo. Jordan | Pauline..Miss Mary Gannon
THE SECRET.
Thomas......Mr. T. Placide | Cecile....Miss Emma Taylor
Saturday—First benefit of M. L. ESPINOSA. A new comic pantomime, THE MILLERS, and the Wonderful Ravels in BLANCHE.

BROOKLYN ATHENAEUM.
Two nights only!
FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, July 31, and August 1, 1857.
SANFORD'S OPERA TROUPE.
The above company of Vocalists, Musicians, Comedians and Dancers, are the oldest Association and the greatest combination of artists that have ever appeared in Minstrelsy.
The programme will comprise all the latest novelties of the day, introducing something fresh and startling, including the Varieties of the Academies.
For particulars, see programme of the day.
Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Concert to commence at 8.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Fifteenth night of the engagement of the brilliant and beautiful
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
who will appear this evening, July 31, as Sally Scraggs, in the comic piece of
SKETCHES IN INDIA,
in which character she will sing with Mr. Wood a COMIC MEDLEY DUET. She will also appear as Portia in the burlesque extravaganza of
SHYLOCK.
MR. JOHN WOOD
will make his fifth appearance in his great character of Shylock, also as Tom Tape.
Mr. H. B. Phillips, Mr. Davenport, Miss Manners, Mrs. Vernon and Miss Emily Milton will also appear.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
MRS. JOHN WOOD'S Benefit will take place SATURDAY, Aug. 1, on which occasion will be enacted an entire new version of the
CHILD OF THE REGIMENT,
with all the original music.
Josephine (the Child of the Regiment)..Mrs. John Wood.
To be followed by the new Burlesque of
SHYLOCK.
Shylock ... Mr. John Wood.
Portia ... Mrs. John Wood.

OLYMPIC.
BENEFIT OF MR. T. B. JOHNSTON. THIS FRIDAY EVENING, July 31,
Will be presented, second time on any stage,
THE KING OF CONEY ISLAND.
To conclude with the Burlesque of
OLYMPIANA.
Or a Night with Mitchell.
Doors open at 7½; Curtain will rise at 8.
Admission 25 cents; Orchestra Seats 50 cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Dress circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 31,
Will be presented the Drama of
ROBERT EMMETT.
YOUTHFUL KING.
SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR.
MARGARET CATCHPOLE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING, at 8, the novelties and quaint miracles of that Prince of Necromancers, Prof. WYMAN, in his extraordinary and wholly *unprecedented list of SCIENTIFIC ILLUSIONS, VENTRILOQUISM*, &c. The grand COSMO-PANOPTICON STUDIO still open. The Happy Family, the enormous Living Serpent, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many *things curious and wonderful.* The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to H. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING OUT! CLOSING OUT!
AT LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

Purchasers will please take notice that this sale is in consequence of DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP, (resulting from the death of one of the firm,) and that the whole of this rich and varied STOCK OF DRY GOODS, comprising the most desirable styles of *SHAWLS, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS,* SILKS, BAREGES.

Also, a good assortment of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES is actually selling off below cost.

SELLING OFF BALANCE OF SUMMER GOODS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS, have still an assortment of DRESS GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES, which they offer at extraordinary low prices to clear out stock before the new building is completed.
LAWNS, ORGANDIES, BAREGE ROBES, SILKS, *RIBBONS, SHAWLS, EMBROIDERED* COLLARS, &c., &c.
Entrance No. 47 Howard-st., between Broadway and Mercer.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, VEILS, &c., &c.
Point and Point Applique Sets and Collars,
Swiss and Jaconet Sets and Collars,
Selling off at a reduction of 25 per cent.
Also, 200 Black French Lace Veils at $2, worth $5.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No 478 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS.
ALL SILK MANTILLAS,
SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
Selling at a great sacrifice.
At LANE & PORTER'S, No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

EMBROIDERIES!—EMBROIDERIES!
Our whole stock of Embroideries, consisting of Bands, Flouncings, Edgings, Insertings, Collars, Sleeves, Sets, Infants' Robes, &c., now selling off below cost.
LANE & PORTER, No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

WET GOODS FROM THE WRECK OF the *Samuel Willetts*, consisting of Cashmeres, Printed Velvets, Linen Handkerchiefs, men and women's Shirts and Drawers, Alpacas, Ginghams, Toilet Quilts, brown Muslins, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catherine-st.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 176 and 178 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook; makes excellent bread, washer and ironer; well understands meats and poultry—wages $8 a month; City or country. Also, her niece, a girl of 14, can read, mind a baby, or sew; will do light chamberwork, or wait on a lady—wages $4. Call at No. 318 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED GENTLEMAN from the country, a situation as book-keeper in a first-class house. Ample references, both City and country, will be furnished. Address D. E. DRAWER, No. 48 Syracuse, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman, and to assist in the garden. Address R. T., *Times* office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR OUR HOSIERY department. FRED. VIETOR & ACHELIS. Nos. 160 and 170 Fulton-st.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO EUROPE.—AN English lady is desirous of returning to England, and for her passage would take charge of a family going to Europe, or as companion to a lady traveling on the Continent; is not subject to sea-sickness. Testimonials given. Address H. Y., care of Mrs. Otis Allen, No. 35 Seneca-st., Buffalo.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers-st., 1825, now at No. 6 6th-av., has for the past 32 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER, A clerk for a coal office, a Clerk for a railroad ticket office, 3 express drivers, 4 porters for stores, 6 men for steamers, 3 conductors, 6 brakemen, 2 baggage-men, 1 bar keeper, 1 housekeeper, 1 stewardess and 4 girls to travel. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—BY A LARGE EMBROIDERY AND lace importing house, a young man capable of taking charge of a making-up department. To a person possessed of the necessary qualifications a handsome salary would be given. Address M. A., at the office of this paper.

WANTED—AN ENTRY-CLERK IN THE DRY goods jobbing business. One who has had experience, and is quick and correct. Address, with reference, R. J. H., *Times* office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a front parlor on second floor, with large pantry attached, and good board, in a private American family. Also, a room on third floor, suitable for two single gentlemen, at No. 87 Chrystie-st., one block from Bowery, near Grand.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A YOUNG GENTLEMAN and his wife in a pleasant private family in New-York or Brooklyn; an unfurnished parlor and bedroom; late dinner preferred. Address, with terms, M. N. H., Box No. 1,629, New-York Post Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. A good house, with modern improvements, in a fine location and neighborhood. References exchanged. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD—AND PLEASANT ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN and their wives, or single gentlemen, at No. 376 4th-av., near 27th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CHATSWORTH HOTEL—EDENSOR, DERBYSHIRE, ENGLAND.—WILLIAM JEPSON, the proprietor, begs to inform American visitors to England, that the Chatsworth Hotel is situated in Chatsworth-park and in the immediate vicinity of the princely residence of the Duke of Devonshire, a palace adorned with *chef d'oeuvres of art*, and liberally embellished by nature. The Hotel offers every comfort and accommodation to tourists and is within easy distances of the romantic scenery of Derbyshire, which has not inappropriately been compared to Switzerland.

The Midland Railway, intersecting England between London and York, has a branch to Rowsley-Station, where an omnibus from the Hotel meets every train. This affords a delightful drive through the Park. Fare sixpence.

N. B.—A large public parlor for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village of easy access to a fine beach for bathing; and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts. N. H. GILLETT, (Formerly of the Syracuse House,) N. Y. FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN PERFECTLY conversant with the French and Italian languages, some pupils, whom he could visit at their own residence at any hour suiting themselves. Terms moderate. Apply to M. A. GEORGE, No. 440 Broome-st., corner of Broadway. Is permitted to refer, as to character and capability, to Rev. MORGAN DIX, St. Paul's Mission Office; Rev. E. S. WILEY, No. 9 18th-st.; Prof. CROSBY, University of New-York; Mr. WM. CURTIS NOYES, No. 52 Clinton-place; Mr. R. F. BUTLER, No. 111 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only. For particulars, call or address as above.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

THE MISSES ROME RESPECTFULLY INFORM their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day-School, No. 38 West 32d-st., will be reopened on *Monday, September 14.*

TEACHERS.

IMPORTANT TO SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

The American School Institute supplies COMPETENT TEACHERS for every department of literature, science, etc. Teachers wishing engagements should make immediate application. Teachers of Music and French wanted. SMITH & BOYD, No. 346 Broadway.

WANTED—A TEACHER, TO GO TO NORTH CAROLINA.—He must be a young man, a graduate of some Northern College, and must possess the very first *qualifications as a teacher in Mathematics and the higher* English branches. Address Box No. 3,246, with particulars.

WANTED—A MUSIC TEACHER, IN A LARGE female academy, in the South. None but a person fully competent to teach vocal and instrumental to advanced pupils need apply. Salary liberal. Inquire at WM. HALL & SON'S Piano-forte and Music Store.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE SCHOOL, NEAR Fallston, Harrison County, Md., a single gentleman, well qualified to teach the Latin, Greek, and French languages, Mathematics, and the different branches of English. Address Rev. JOHN R. KEECH.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP *heretofore existing between JAMES ALBRO and* JOHN W. HOYT, under the firm of ALBRO & HOYT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
JAMES ALBRO.
New-York, July 1, 1857. JOHN W. HOYT.

JOHN W. HOYT, having associated with himself as copartners EDWARD GRIFFITH and ROBERT E. *JONES, under the firm of JOHN W. HOYT & CO.*, will continue the manufacture of Floor Oil-Cloths, at Elizabeth, N. J., and the sale of Oil-Cloths, of every *description, on the premises No. 76 John-st., and Nos. 21 and* 23 Platt-st., New-York.
New-York, July 1, 1857. JOHN W. HOYT & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JAMES ALBRO and *JOHN W. HOYT, under the firm of ALBRO & HOYT*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
JAMES ALBRO.
New-York, July 1, 1857. JOHN W. HOYT.

The subscriber will continue the manufacture of floor oil-cloths at his works, Elizabeth, N. J. Messrs. ROBINS, POWELL & CO., No. 35 Broadway, New-York, and No. 126 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, are sole agents for sale of oil-cloths of my manufacture. JAMES ALBRO.
ELIZABETH N. J., July 1, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF SUTPHEN & BREED has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. John B. Breed retiring therefrom. Mr. Ten Eyck Sutphen assumes the liabilities, and is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation, and collect the outstanding debts.
TEN EYCK SUTPHEN,
JOHN B. BREED.
New-York, July 18, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JABEZ CROOK and JAMES BERRY expires this day by limitation.
JABEZ CROOK.
JAMES BERRY.

DISSOLUTION—THE FIRM OF STURTEVANT & SHAPTER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. S. STURTEVANT will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
S. STURTEVANT.
New-York, July 28, 1857. WM. SHAPTER.

MR. DAVID DUNCAN HAS THIS DAY become a member of our firm.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
New-York, July 1, 1857.

FOR SALE—FOUR SOUTH-DOWN RAMS, 4 months old, from imported stock. Apply at No. 43 Chatham-st.

OAK PILES FOR SALE AT JERSEY CITY—Inquire of or address W. H. WOOD, office No. 13 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CONDEMNED STORES AT AUCTION—BY order of GEO. N. SANDERS, Esq., Navy Agent.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 6, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn:

PROVISIONS, &c.—3 bbls. flour, 162 lbs. pickles, 100 lbs. beef, 135 lbs. flour, 180 lbs. butter, 3 bbls. pork, [illegible] dried apples, 1,864 lbs. cheese, 200 lbs. pork, 1,214 lbs. bread, 250 gallons beans, 130 lbs. boned pork, 300 lbs. rice, 1,200 flour barrels, 346 bags and a lot of empty boxes.

CLOTHING.—10 pea jackets, 75 drawers, 8 blankets, 45 blue cloth pea jackets, 56 linen trousers, 75 pair calf shoes, 3 blue cloth trousers, 28 linen frocks, 59 pair kip shoes, 3 over shirts, 18½ yards dungaree.

SMALL STORES.—45 lbs. tobacco, 21 scrubbing brushes, 66 lbs. S. W. soap, 7 jack knives, 56 hands grass. Also, 2 hogsheads 3 casks.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, SEWING MACHINE, CARPETS, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at their store, No. 21 Nassau-st., TO-MORROW, (Saturday) at 10½ o'clock, a very large collection of superior second-hand and new furniture, (removed from Brooklyn for convenience of sale,) consisting of superior rosewood and other parlor furniture, carpets, library, dining-room and bedroom furniture of every description, valuable oil-paintings, French plate mirrors, bedding, crockery, glassware, &c., &c.

ALSO—One sewing machine, (Avery's patent.)

Sale positive and for cash. The goods to be paid for and removed on day of sale.

N. B.—Sale positive, without regard to weather.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 9th-av., an assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of Brussels and ingrain carpets, black walnut couches, sofas and chairs in crimson velvet, satin damask window curtains, mirrors, oil paintings, candelabras, gas chandeliers, marble-top centre tables, mahogany and black walnut chairs in hair cloth, mahogany dressing-table with glass, hat-stand, stair-carpet, hair mattresses, feather-beds, bed and table linen and a general assortment of kitchen furniture. Also 2 rosewood pianos, 6¾ and 7-octave.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., (store No. 21 Nassau-st.,) will sell, THIS MORNING, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the private residence No. 40 West 19th-st., near the 6th-av., consisting of rosewood and other parlor furniture, superior rosewood piano-forte, carpets, dining room and bedroom furniture, bedding, crockery, glassware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c. Terms of sale cash. Goods to be paid for and removed on this day. Sale positive without regard to weather.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

A VALUABLE HOUSE AND THREE LOTS—On Jay st., Greenpoint, Kings County, to be sold at auction on MONDAY, August 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises. The above property is very pleasantly situated near the Greenpoint and 10th st. ferries, and less than a block from the Railroad. The three lots have about 75 feet front and rear. $650 can remain on bond and mortgage. Sale positive.

WALTER GREENOUGH, Auctioneer.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CHAIRS, FURNITURE, champagne, groceries, hats, caps, clocks, gun caps, envelopes, playing cards, tin plates, iron tacks, &c., &c., at auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock, in front of store No. 107 Wall-st., for account whom it may concern, slightly damaged on the voyage per schooner *Indianola*. GREENOUGH, BURDETT & PARKER, Auctioneers.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY STORE.—Auction, MONDAY, Aug. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 96 Avenue B, between 6th and 7th sts., finished and unfinished stock new and second-hand harness, whips, saddles, bridle bitts, halters, spurs, blankets, sheets, nets; and also complete set tools, superior turn-lathe. Also, store fixtures, cases, benches, stools, &c.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

HOTEL FURNITURE AT AUCTION—TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 58 Leonard st., the entire Household Furniture therein—iron bedsteads, bedding, cots, dining-tables, chairs, bureaus, washstands, crockery, bar and bar-furniture, table cutlery, &c. Deposits required.

G. G. HORTON, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 46 Carmine st.

WATCHMAKERS' AND JEWELERS' manufacturers' tools and machinery for sale at auction, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 165 Mercer-st., consisting of dies, punches, wiredrawer's vices, patterns, acids, furniture, forges, bellows, &c.

MACHINERY AT AUCTION.—A LARGE and valuable lot of lathes, planers, drilling and screw-cutting machines, steam engine, boilers, foundry tools and other machinery will be sold at auction on FRIDAY, July 31, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Era Foundry and Machine Works, two blocks below the Atlantic Dock and near Buttermilk Channel, in the city of Brooklyn. Catalogues are ready. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE W. STANTON, No. 78 West 37th-st., or to BRAINARD & RICE, Attorneys, &c., No. 41 Wall-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A NEAT THREE-story brown stone first-class house, situated in one of the best locations in the city of Brooklyn, Canton-st., between Lafayette-av. and Hanson-place, within 20 minutes' walk of the ferries. The house is well built, with all the modern improvements. Possession immediately. Terms easy. Apply to THOMAS READ, 283 Water-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 85 LONDON-TERRACE, West 23d-st.; is built in the most substantial manner with all the modern improvements; is one of the most desirable locations in the City, and will be sold cheap. Apply to O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A STORE AND dwelling on 6th-st., now renting for $600. Price $7,500. Lot 25 x 100 ft. Will be exchanged for improved or unimproved property up town. Also, a number of low priced houses for sale up town. E. B. KINSHIMER, *No. 319 4th av., 8 to 11 A. M., 3 to 7 P. M.*

FOR SALE—ON 4TH-AV., A CORNER HOUSE and one next to the corner, making a very valuable property for investment. Also, a house and store on 6th-st.; also a fine property on Downing st. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE 4-STORY BRICK house and store, No. 449 3d-av., between 33d and 32d sts.; fine location for any kind of business; will be sold much less than its value. Apply to RAY BROTHERS, hardware dealers, No. 8 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—ON 29TH-ST., BETWEEN 4TH AND Madison avs., a very desirable three-story brick house, at a moderate price, and on easy terms. Also, one on 24th-st., near Madison-av. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences upon high grounds, with 2 or 3½ acres of land on the East River, at Upper Ravenswood. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

$4,650.—A CHEAP HOME ON BROADWAY, Brooklyn, only three squares from the Ferry; only $600 cash or security, balance in 5 years. BELL & COE, No. 42 John-st., or S. W. DISBROW, No. 53 South 7th-st., Brooklyn.

VALUABLE LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Three lots on Third-av., on a corner; also, a plot of ground on Fifth-av., on a corner; also, several lots in vicinity of Central Park. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 Fourth-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS LOTS.—FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.—Sale on FRIDAY, July 31 inst., at 12 o'clock noon, at *JAMES COLE'S, No. 369* Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS dwelling house, pleasantly situated at Dobb's-Ferry, *3 minutes' walk from the railroad depot, and command*ing an extensive and beautiful view of the Hudson river, Palisades, &c. The place is ornamented with shade *trees, and very eligible for a Summer residence.* Inquire of GEORGE W. HATCH, near the premises.

TO LET.—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY the New-York Clearing House, being the entire second story of No. 89 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—FOUR SUBSTANTIAL three-story brick dwelling houses, replete with all modern improvements, situate on West 33d st., near 8th-av.; rent low to good tenants, or will be rented to two good tenants to each house if desired. Apply to ORVILLE O. JONES, No. 39 William st., room 12.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY AND attic brick houses, Nos. 150 and 154 Waverley-place, in complete order, and now being cleaned. Possession may be had immediately. Apply at No. 158 Waverley-place.

TO LET.—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 125 Sullivan st., and the furniture for sale. The *house is in excellent order, the rent is very low, and it is* a desirable residence for a small family.

YARD AND OFFICE TO LET—ON WEST 23d-st., Nos. 75 and 77, between 6th and 7th avs., recently occupied by J. W. Goodwin, house mover. The yard is well fenced; is suitable for a coal and wood yard, or for storage of any kind. Will be let on reasonable terms, until the 1st of May. Possession given immediately. Apply to F. & S. E. GOODWIN, No. 50 8th-street, or at the stable adjoining the premises.

HOUSES TO LET—TWO VERY NICE THREE-story basement houses on 4th-av., near 25th-st. Rent low. Also, a nice house on Lexington-av. Also, dwelling part, corner 24th-st. and 4th-av. Rent $500. Also, a 3-story house on 23d-st. E. B. KINSHIMER, 319 4th av.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year Le Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD NO. 119 FULTON-st., running through to No. 48 Ann-st., 25 feet front by 118 deep. The lease has 21 years to run from May 1, 1857, and will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to FRANCIS MANY, No. 40 John-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.
HOYT'S BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. *The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,)* BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 150 lbs. each. Price, $45 per ton. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.
500 lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—[illegible] at Newburgh, on the Hudson River, consisting of about [illegible] acres of land, in the highest state of cultivation, [illegible] The house is exceedingly convenient and comfortable [illegible] best character. The property will be sold entire, or will be divided into six parts, each having a landscape view [illegible] on the premises, will be conveyed with each of the [illegible] is not infested with musquitoes, and is abundantly supplied with water of the very best quality, pure, soft and cold. It is believed that such an opportunity has never been offered to the public [illegible] house and premises will at all times be open for inspection upon application to the gardener [illegible] For terms, apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York [illegible] J. MONELL, Newburg, or the owner [illegible]

COTTAGE SITES AND 1,000 ACRES OF LAND ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—1,800 acres of land in the town of Cortlandt, Westchester County, having a front of nearly three miles on the Hudson, near the village of Peekskill, and about [illegible] ride by railroad from the City of New-York, being part of the ancient manor of Van Cortlandt. A large portion of said tract is covered with a thrifty growth of oak, chestnut and hickory, and on it are valuable granite quarries, iron ore, and valuable clay beds, and a number of beautiful building sites. It will be sold together, or in separate parcels. This property has been in the Van Cortlandt family since its original grant by Royal Patent from William III. For further particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY SEAT IN NORTHampton, Mass., consisting of [illegible] acres of woodland, lawn and tillage, and an elegant mansion, with valuable barn and out-buildings recently erected. The house is lined with brick, finished with marble mantels and frescoed walls and ceilings; has a slated roof, with grapery and extensive hydraulic arrangements for spring and rain water, and the best conveniences of modern dwelling houses in a city. The site is picturesque and very beautiful, with a commanding prospect; the grounds tastefully arranged with fruit, shade and forest trees, and the estate would meet the wants of a gentleman of taste desiring a residence for Summer or Winter. For terms, &c., apply to Dr. W. W. CUTLER, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE country residences in the town of Essex, Conn., only ten minutes' walk from the landing of the New-York and Hartford steamboats, and four miles from New-Haven and New London Railroad depot at Saybrook. The house is situated on a lot containing three acres of the best land in the town, and beautifully located, is of modern style, and furnished throughout with the best materials, calculated for a large family, and within five minutes' walk of four churches, of different denominations, and as near to Hill's Academy and Essex Seminary. For further particulars, apply to J. E. ROCKWELL, on the premises, or to CHARLES H. PRATT, No. [illegible] New-York.

FOR SALE.—HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND.—A handsome country seat, with barn, coach-house, stabling, &c. &c., full-grown shade and fruit trees and garden. The house stands [illegible] feet back on a beautiful avenue, with a frontage of ground of 125 feet, and [illegible] feet deep, and a carriage drive up to the house, which has a spacious portico in front. It is within a few minutes' walk of the railway station, and 20 miles from New-York. Hempstead is noted for its perfect healthiness, and its numerous and excellent roads, and beautiful drives, and good fishing in its neighborhood. Price [illegible] If wanted, 10 acres can be had adjoining. Apply to JOHN HAROLD, Esq., Hempstead, L. I.

WANTED TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, BY a small family, from next Fall till May next, or longer, on the east bank of the Hudson, easily accessible by railroad, and not above 15 to 30 miles from town, a comfortable, pleasantly situated, and healthy residence, with a few acres of cultivated grounds attached, and well adapted for Winter habitation. A favorable opportunity is hereby offered to any family possessing such a place, and desirous of leaving it for a time, temporarily to dispose of the same, as it will be well taken care of. Satisfactory references will be given. Address COUNTRY, Post-Office, Box 3,[illegible] stating terms and location.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, [illegible] miles above Yonkers, 10 or more acres of land, together with a first-class mansion, finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Just completed and built in the best manner for the owner's use. On the premises are a new carriage-house, ice-house, &c. The view is unsurpassed on the river. Persons wishing to see this place, will always find conveyances waiting the arrival of the cars and boats at Yonkers. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE CONtaining about 20 acres of land, near Elizabeth, N. J., in a high state of cultivation, with good house, barn, and other out-buildings; having a large garden and a great variety of fruit; situated on fine high ground, and a very desirable neighborhood, with schools, churches, and easy of access to New-York by steamboat or railroad. Title undisputed. Will be sold cheap, and possession given immediately if desired. For further information, apply to C. W. LODER, No. 136 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—THE BEAUtiful and pleasantly-located residence of Dr. James Case, situated on the corner of Broadway and Elizabeth-st., and opposite the Episcopal Church. This is not only the cheapest but the most desirable residence in the village; terms easy. Also, for sale a large new house, with 1½ acres of land, plenty of shade, good water, fruit, fine view of the river, and about 5 minutes' walk from the station; possession immediately. Apply, as above, to S. N. THOMAS.

HUDSON RIVER VILLA SITES FOR SALE—Situated on the banks of the river, 26 miles from the City, one mile from two depots, in parcels of from [illegible] to 20 acres. These parcels lie between the post-road and the river; a stream runs through part of the premises. These sites command elegant and extensive views of the *River and surrounding country. Also, a farm on the* River, for $150 per acre, with buildings. For particulars, apply to GEORGE E. CRUGER, No. [illegible] Pine-st., basement, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A DELIGHT*ful residence on Ronkonkoma Lake, Long Island*, 1½ miles from Lakeland station; a very neat cottage and about 20 acres, with stables, poultry-house, &c. Grounds handsomely laid out and well stocked with shade trees and fruits; churches, schools and stores conveniently near. Good fishing and gunning. View of house, &c., at A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.'S, No. [illegible] Broad-st.

FOR SALE.—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNtry place, on elevated ground, commanding a magnificent view, one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes walk *from the depot.* Land from two to fifty acres, good house, abundant out-buildings, choice fruit and pure air and water. Apply to R. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d-story, front.

RAVENSWOOD FOR SALE.—THIS SPLENdid *country seat, situated on the Connecticut River*, four hours from New-York, will be sold on reasonable terms. Full particulars, with views of and from the premises, will be sent free of expense, by applying to T. W. RUSSELL, Portland, Conn.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT COUNTRY SEAT near Brewster's Station on the Harlem Railroad. The purchaser can have from 3 to 20 acres of land, as he may desire. The house is elegant and well finished, and commands a very pleasant prospect, and is within 5 minutes walk from the station. Apply to or address DR. BREWSTER, Dykeman's, New-York.

DESIRABLE STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two very handsome residences on *Staten Island, one within five minutes' walk and the* other five miles from the ferry. Both places highly improved and beautifully located. Terms liberal. For further particulars inquire of J. E. TATEM, [illegible] Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW ROCHELLE, NEAR THE SOUND—A plot of ground containing about 10 acres, with choice fruit of all kinds, and possessing many *advantages as a gentleman's country residence.* Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to W. E. WHIMSTER, Steamer office, No. 56 Wall st.

HUDSON RIVER VILLA PLOTS—TELLERS POINT.—For Sale—Splendid villa sites, adjoining the *land of Dr. Underhill, commanding extensive and unsur*passed views up and down the river, belonging to the Van Cortlandt manor estate. For further particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCES—FOUR cottages in Orange and West Bloomfield, with from [illegible] to 10 acres of land, and villa sites of 5 to 10 acres each, on Llewellyn Park. For particulars, apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st., or Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE BROOK FARM, IN BLOOMfield, New-Jersey, distant from New-York 12 miles, containing 30 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, and a pleasant cottage, with valuable barn and out-build*ings, recently erected; connected with the house is a* large strawberry and vegetable garden, and a great variety of choice fruit; a fine stream of water courses in *front and rear of the house; situation healthy and pleas*ant, and easy of access; 12 trains a day to and from New-York, surrounded by depots within 1 to 2 miles. The farm will be sold entire, or in eligible lots, from 4 to 10 acres, to suit purchasers. Also, a most desirable location of 12 acres, within three quarters of a mile of a depot, peculiarly adapted for a gentleman's residence. The site is noted for its commanding prospect. Inquire of JOHN S. MALLARY, No. 346 Water-st., New-York, or W. HARRIS & SON, West Bloomfield, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON.—A BEAUTIful farm of 80 acres, delightfully located, in an excellent and healthy neighborhood, just above the Highlands, on the East Bank of the river. Few places combine so many advantages of soil, water, abundance of fruits, convenience of depots, stores, churches, Post-Office, and fine drives as this. It is surrounded by highly cultivated country residences, and is free from every kind of annoyances. Terms very favorable. DRAPER, CLARK & CO., No. [illegible] Park-place.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, a farm containing 85 acres of land, situated on Raritan Bay, Monmouth County, N. J., one and a half hours ride by steamboat from the City. For particulars, inquire of D. H. McALPIN, No. 385½ Broadway.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1[illegible] Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

WM. DE LAMANO & CO., DECORATIVE Artists, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York, respectfully inform the public that they carry on every branch of exterior or interior embellishment, including fresco, oil, encaustic and house painting; also, graining, paper hanging, &c. The most proficient artists are engaged, and patrons are assured that every order will be executed in the style of excellence which commends itself [illegible] public.

FINANCIAL.

LUCAS, TURNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 52 Wall-street,
Receive Deposits, Discount Notes, Buy and sell Exchange, and on Commission Bonds and Stocks, discount Railroad paper and time bills for customers, and do a General Banking business.
JAS. H. LUCAS, } St. Louis, Mo.
R. P. TURNER,
R. P. PATTERSON,
R. R. NIBLET. W. T. SHERMAN,
R. R. NIBLET.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT,
BANKERS,
LATE WM. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
To whom they refer.
Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Stocks, &c., negotiable mercantile paper and loans, and allow interest on deposits. Office, Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 6 Nassau-st.

E. WESTON, JR., & BROTHER,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS,
Current Rate of Interest.
Office, No. 12 Wall-st.
(Opposite the Sub-Treasury.)
WM. ALEX. WESTON. } New-York.

Office of the Housatonic Railroad Co.,
No. 25 Broad-st., New-York, July 16, 1857.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE COUPONS on the Bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st August, will be paid on and after that date, at the Office of the Company, in the City of New-York, or at the Treasurer's Office, in Bridgeport, Conn.
The Stockholders in Feb. last authorized the Issue of Bonds, which now bear the interest due 1st February, which had been unpaid, and already negotiated to the amount of $1,000,000, which, in conjunction with the old Bonds, are invited to exchange for bonds issued under the new mortgage, or otherwise disposed of.
The Coupons of the old Bonds are invited to be exchanged for bonds issued under the new mortgage, and on such terms as may be agreed upon, and the holders will have the benefit of the increased value thus given to the old Bonds, by deferring it to a future time.
Application can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, SON & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport.
H. MICHOLS, Treasurer.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.,
Philadelphia, July 18, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books on the 1st instant, and will be reopened on the 3d August.
Scrip certificates that have been discharged from the office, or other of the transfer agencies, are particularly requested to have their duly registered on the transfer books, to which they have been transferred prior to the issued by the office of the Peach.
W. H. McILHENNEY, Secretary.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.,
Office No. 227 S. Fourth-st., Philadelphia, July 15, 1857.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of four per cent. on the preferred and common stock has been declared, payable on the 1st day of August next, free from State Tax.
A. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
Stockholders on the books of the New-York Agency will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
ROBERT G. BOYD, Registrar.

Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Ashtabula Railroad Company.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland, Pittsburgh Railroad Company, will be held at their office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 11th day of August.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.
Cleveland, July 20th, 1857.

Office of Erie & Mississippi Railroad Co.,
No. 60 Exchange-place, New-York, July 16, 1857.
INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest on the first mortgage bonds of this Company, falls due the 1st inst., will be paid on or after that date, on the coupons, at the office of the Company, in New-York, No. 44 Exchange-place.
HENRY S. DURAND, President.

Office Central Railroad Co. of New-Jersey,
No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, July 30, 1857.
NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st day of August next, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, in New-York.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the Four year Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable on the 1st of February and August, at the Company's agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

Office of the Texas Haven, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st.,
New-York, Monday, July 20, 1857.
THE INTEREST DUE ON THE FIRST Land Income Mortgage Bonds of this Company on the 1st of August, will be paid on or after that day, on the presentation of the Coupons at this office.
C. MURDOCH, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, July 25, 1857.—The Coupons on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, 1857, will be paid at the office of Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 8 William-st., New-York.
C. L. RHODES, Vice-President.

THE COUPONS DUE THE 1ST AUGUST, 1857, on the 10 per cent. Bonds of the West Columbia Mining and Manufacturing Company, will be paid when due, at the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co. Bank in the City of New-York.
SAMUEL HAMILTON, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of the Company, No. 26 Place-st.
W. A. WHITEHEAD, Treasurer.

TO CAPITALISTS.—ATTENTION.—$20,000 of Tunnel Stock, in a New-York Company, now earning a dividend of five per cent. per annum. Will sell for cash, or a short loan taken at a fair rate. Send address to Box No. 780 Post-Office.

SOUTH BOYALTON BANK, VERMONT.—The bills of this and all other broken Banks bought at the highest price for cash. JAMES M. TAYLOR, Specie and Exchange Broker, No. 116 Chatham-st., corner new Bowery.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Scrip will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $100, payable in from 9 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Ellis and Heather Bank.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, And American Coal Company's Stock wanted.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 51 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 50 WALL-St., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 8 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.
CHARTERED 1828.
Capital.....$200,000
Surplus June 1, 1857.....[illegible]
Total.....$[illegible]
This Company has taken a TEMPORARY Office for the transaction of its New-York business, at No. 12 Wall-st., Merchants' Exchange, Court, from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the Bank of New-York Building, corner Wall and William-sts.
B. V. DE LAMATER, President.
Wm. W. Hennay, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 46 Grand-st., corner Willett-st. Open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from ten to one. Interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 6 per cent on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
James F. Haines, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 52½ Gold-st., corner Ann-st., daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Treas.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A REGULATED BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The Proprietor intends to sell, very cheap an old established, sure business, on excellent run of customers, having been in existence over fifteen years. Satisfactory reasons will be given for selling, and satisfactory proof that money can be made by it furnished. Address O. A., at the office of the Courier, No. 11 Spruce-st., New-York.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH CAPITAL TO engage in a wholesale liquor and rectifying establishment, with a view to extend the business. It is already well established and in full operation, doing a fair and prosperous business, and can be increased by energy to any extent. Address L. D., this office, for 30 days, when all the particulars can be had.

$5,000.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING FROM $5,000 to $7,000 to invest in a business that will quickly pay 50 per cent. on the investment, can hear of a chance by immediately addressing J., Chatham-square Post-Office, New-York City. An interview will satisfy the most sceptical.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A CASH MERchandise business, now paying over $300 per month net profit. But little capital required, it being assistance that is needed. References of the highest character given and required. Address R. R., Times Office.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and others will find a complete assortment of the Patent Linen Playing Cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Patent Playing Card Factory of SAM. UEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

DIVIDENDS.

DAMAGED.—OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company, No. 22 Stanton-st., corner of Orange-place, Agency, No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.
The Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 4th inst.
The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN G. BERGH, Secretary.
New-York, July 1, 1857.
This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, and other property against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.
[illegible]
Union Railroad Company, that a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of said Company, was declared by the Board of Directors, on the 15th inst., payable at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on the 15th day of August next, in exchange on New-York, at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st of July last. Dividends will be remitted on the orders of the owners or their authorized agents.
W. B. LARRABEE, Sec.

NOTICE.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay a dividend of 4 per cent. on and after the 1st day of August next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at Luther Wright's Bank. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.
Oswego, July 24, 1857. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. has been declared out of the earnings of this Road, payable on 15th August, to share holders, registered as such on 31st July last. Dividend on Stock registered at New-York Agency payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York. The transfer books in New-York will be closed from 31st July to 6th August.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company has been declared payable on and after the 10th day of August next, at their office, No. 12 William-st. The transfer books will be closed from 4th date until 10th of August.
New-York, July 31, 1857. G. W. DURANT, Treas.

Rutger's Fire Insurance Company,
Office, No. 176 Chatham-square.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst., until August 1.—July 18, 1857.
EDWARD R. FELLOWS, Secretary.

COUPON NOTICE.—INTEREST COUPONS OF the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, due August 1, at the Phoenix Bank, New-York, will be paid at the Broadway Bank instead.
J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.
Coupons of the Des Moines County (Iowa) Bonds, due at the same time and place, will also be paid at the Broadway Bank.

Leather Manufacturers' Bank,
New-York, July 30, 1857.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT ON the capital stock will be paid to the stockholders on and after SATURDAY, the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
By order of the Board.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of the East River Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on their capital stock for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., until which day the Transfer Books will be closed. By order of the Board.
W. R. BALLOW, Cashier.
New-York, July 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—LENNOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, July 24, 1857.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after Saturday, the 1st of August. The transfer books will be closed till that date.
DAVID DRAKE, Secretary.

Office of the Harmony Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Broad-st.,
New-York, July 2, 1857.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, July 1, 1857.
THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on the 15th inst. HENRY QUACKENBOS, Secretary.

Office of the Arctic Fire Insurance Co.,
No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, July 3, 1857.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 14th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York, July 18, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent payable Aug. 1. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. STEPHEN H. CONGER, Secretary.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent. has been declared, payable August 1.
The transfer boos a will be closed till that date, inclusive.
JULY 25, 1857. CEAS. C. BETTS, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HARMON K. WELLS and JONATHAN S. CHRISTIE against JOHN LENG.—To the above-named defendant.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the same complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and eight dollars and forty-nine cents, with interest on four hundred and twenty-six dollars and fourteen cents, part thereof, from the 26th day of December, 1854, and interest on one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and seventy-four cents, other part thereof, from the 15th day of February, 1857, and interest on forty-two dollars and sixteen cents, other part thereof, from the 18th day of February, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 17, 1857.
W. WELLS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 24 day of July, 1857.
jy8-law6w F* W. WELLS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—PETER VAN ZANDT LANE and WILLIAM B. GUILD against ROBERT P. RIKER.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To ROBERT P. RIKER, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of June, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Nassau-street, in the City New-York, in the State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and eighty-five dollars and thirty-four cents, with interest from the 1st day of April, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, New-York, June 5, 1857. S. T. FREEMAN,
jy10-law6w F* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID TRAITEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, the administratrix, at the office of P. J. Joachimsen, Esq., No. 116 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated June 18, 1857.
jel9-law6mF* SARAH TRAITEL, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JACOB C. WEEKS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 282 Pearl-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the twenty-third day of November next. Dated May 8, 1857.
CATHARINE V. WEEKS, Administratrix.
my22-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against JOSEPH W. BURDEN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at the residence of FRANCIS M. LORETT, No. 459 G. and-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the thirteenth day of November next.—Dated, May 6, 1857. MARIA BURDEN,
my7-law6mTh* Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT L. STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, No. 17 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 19, 1857. EDWIN A. STEVENS, Executor, &c.
my21-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH T. ROBERTSON, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his store No. 247 Hudson-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 22, 1857.
ap24-law6mF* JOHN E. LANDON, Administrator.

ELIGIBLE NEWSPAPER OFFICE—TO LET (From 1st May next, (1858,) the building, corner Beekman and Nassau sts., now occupied by the New-York DAILY TIMES. The premises are well adapted for the business of a daily newspaper, the lot being 40x100 feet, the vault built expressly for a press-room, and which is the largest in the City, extending under both streets. Apply to S. R. & R. C. MORSE, N. Y. Observer office, on the premises.

HART ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF Roofing and Sheathing and painted with the Patent Chemical Roof Paint. One cost coated to 6 of common paint; price 4 cents per square foot. Apply at No. 439 Pearl-st., near Jacob.

RAILROADS.

WESTERN ARRANGEMENT.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all points West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, Transport, via New-York and Erie Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, cheapest and most direct route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 138 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and southwest, Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 176 Broadway, New-York, Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1857, COMMENCING JULY 13, 1857.—Passenger Station in New-York, corner 27th-st and 4th-av. Entrance on 27th st.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.—For New Haven, 7:00, 8:30 A. M., (Ex.); 12:45, 4:00, (Ex.) and 4:30 P. M. For Bridgeport, 7:00, 8:30 A. M., (Ex.) 12:45, 2:45, 4:00, (Ex.) and 4:30 P. M.
For Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Southport and Westport, 7:00 A. M.; 12:45, 2:45, 4:00 P. M.
For Norwalk, 7:00, 9:30 A. M.; 12:45, 2:45, 4:30, (Ex.) 5:00, 6:00, 6:00 P. M.
For Darien and Greenwich, 7:00, 9:30 A. M.; 12:45, 2:45, 4:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Stamford, 7:00, 9:30, (Ex.) 9:30 A. M.; 12:45, 2:45, 4:30, (Ex.) 5:00, 6:00 P. M.
For Port Chester and intermediate Stations, 7:00, 9:30 A. M.; 12:45, 2:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
CONNECTING TRAINS.—For Boston, 8:30 A. M., (Ex.) 4:30 P. M. (Ex.)
For Hartford and Springfield, 8:30 A. M., (Ex.) 12:45 P. M.; 4:30 P. M. (Ex.)
For Connecticut River Railroad to Montreal, 8:30 A. M. (Ex.) and 4:30 P. M. (Ex.) to Northampton.
For Canal Railroad, 8:00 A. M. (Ex.) and 12:45 P. M. to Northampton.
For New-London Railroad, 8:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.
For Housatonic Railroad, 8:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.
For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M.
For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:00, 8:30 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
TRAINS TO NEW-YORK.—From New-Haven, 5:30, 7, 8:15 A. M., (Ex.) 1:30, (Ex.) 4:00, 5 P. M. (Ex.)
From Bridgeport, 6:10, 7:40, 10:15 A. M., (Ex.) 2:07, (Ex.) 3:11, 5:07 P. M. (Ex.)
From Norwalk, 6:45, 8:15, 11:44, 2:15, 10:03 A. M., (Ex.) 2:03, (Ex.) and 5, 5:45, 10:05 P. M. (Ex.)
From Port Chester, 6:27, 8:42, 11:22, 3:33, 11:20 A. M., (Ex.) 2:43, 6:27 P. M. JAMES H. HOYT, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 8:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rochester passenger, at 2:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 8 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 6 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Express, Cannandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER NAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre-sts.:
7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2 P. M.—Milerton Train, stopping at all stations.
4:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE NEW-YORK STATION.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
3:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 2:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30, and 10 A. M.; 3:30 and 4 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEVENS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., 6; 12 M., 6:15; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington to 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Albany passenger trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany freight train, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 3:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Canal-st. Chelsea, Christopher and 42d sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 6:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Ferry Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 9 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL!
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.
The magnificent and fast-sailing steamer EMOCH DEAN, Captain William H. Remsen, will leave foot of Jackson-st. MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.
RETURNING.—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.
At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.
N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.
CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

JULY, 1857.
THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE
FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH AND OCEAN PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. Corlies, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson-st. Pier, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE OCEAN PORT AND RED BANK.	
Friday, July 31,	2½ P.M.	Friday, July 31,	3 A.M.
Saturday, Aug. 1,	3 P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 1,	10 A.M.
Sunday, Aug. 2,	10½ A.M.	Sunday, Aug. 2,	4½ A.M.
Excursion to Highlands and Ocean House.		Excursion to Highlands and Ocean House.	
Sunday, Aug. 2,	2 P.M.	Sunday, Aug. 2,	7 P.M.
Monday, Aug. 3,	2½ P.M.	Monday, Aug. 3,	8½ A.M.
Tuesday, Aug. 4,	8½ A.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 4,	6 A.M.

The Laura will connect with this boat for Red Bank and Intermediate landings, for passengers only.

JULY, 1857.
The Regular Old Established Line.
FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, MOUNT'S DOCK, FORT WASHINGTON, (MIDDLETOWN,) AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK AND OCEANPORT.	
Friday, July 31,	10 A. M.	Friday, July 31,	2 P. M.
Sat'rdy, Aug. 1,	12 M.	Sat'rdy, Aug. 1,	3½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 2,	6 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 2,	3½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 3,	12½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 3,	4½ P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 4,	6½ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 4,	3 P. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c., for passengers only.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—From the foot of Cortlandt-st. pier No. 16 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. Williams, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain William Wilcox, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$3 50	Stonington	$1 25	$1 00
Worcester	4 00	3 50	Lowell	1 25	1 00
Providence	2 00	1 50	Greenfield, Springfield	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 50	—	New-London or Norwich	1 00	1 00

For further information, state Rooms, Freight Tickets, &c., apply to E. E. Martin, on the wheel, or on board the boats.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. Amasa Dayton, will leave as follows for the season: Leave foot of Jay-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M. Return, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leave Fort Hamilton, at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Return, at 10½ A. M., and 1½ and 4½ P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6 P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Half fare for children.

FOR GLEN COVE, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK AND WHITESTONE.—The steamer GEO. TON, Capt. Wm. H. Weeks, will run daily as follows: Leaving Glen Wood at 6:30 A. M.; Glen Cove at 7 A. M.; Sands' Point at 7:30 A. M.; Great Neck at 8 A. M.; Whitestone at 9 A. M. Returning will leave New-York from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHEWSBURY, ALLENHURST AND HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, FORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN AND RED BANK.—The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, John Bonner, Commander, will run regularly as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, July 31,	3 P. M.	Friday, July 31,	11 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 1,	6½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 1,	11 A. M.

Stages for all parts of the country.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare 75 cents. Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS FOWELL, Capt. A. L. Anderson, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6½, and Newburg 7½ A. M.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. Oliver Eldridge.
The BALTIC, Capt. Joseph Comstock.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, and also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unrivalled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $120; in second do., $80. Exclusive use of extra and state rooms, extra. From Liverpool to New-York, $80 and $60 respectively. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The advantage of this long established route, and well-built vessels.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

From New-York.		From Liverpool.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 16	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
Saturday, Dec. 19	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 23	1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN HENSARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
R. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROSSKEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.
The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. Real, 2,351 tons burthen;
INDIANA, Capt. Barnes, 1,824 tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. Chapman, 1,815 tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. Burgess, 2,305 tons burthen;
owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Southampton, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.
Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A surgeon attached to each ship.
The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.
Rates of

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible] Yellow Fever [illegible]

The Board of Health met on Thursday [illegible] in the City Hall, the President, [illegible] Presiding, in the chair. Present [illegible] Dr. WILLIAM HOCKNEN, JAMES [illegible] and Dr. S. H. THOMPSON.

It was some time after the usual hour of meeting before the Commissioners observed, owing to the fact that Dr. BOCKNEN had gone to make inquiries respecting the supposed case of yellow fever at Williamsburg. On the arrival of Dr. BOCKNEN he stated as follows:

Yesterday Dr. R. had spent nearly the whole of the afternoon of Wednesday and the better part of yesterday (Thursday) morning for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the character of the disease of which the ship James Leonard died. He said he had interrogated the surgeon in attendance with the patient, who stated that the man had been sick during his stay in port, and that the illness had had failed to be from the Health, and directly from other persons had to abstain to convince him that the report with the accompanying physicians made was [illegible] to have it.

The Doctor further stated that he had taken much trouble to ascertain the facts connected with this case, and became so thought that a case of yellow fever had indeed been brought to this port in a vessel which had passed through the Quarantine, but more especially he was satisfied that the disease had manifested itself in Williamsburg, it was the opinion of many that the West India vessel or cargo had contributed introduced into this port through the Quarantine.

The following reports were received, after which they were [illegible]:

Captain of brig Beehive reported that his vessel had been discharged and thoroughly cleansed and fumigated, and petitioned to come to the City. She was allowed to proceed, but not to come within 500 yards of the Office of New-York or Brooklyn.

Captain of brig [illegible] reported that he had been ordered by the Quarantine to come to the City, but that his vessel had been very long. The Board, with the petition, had allowed the vessel to proceed, on the Quarantine and observation at the Lower Quarantine.

Funeral of Mr. Aug. T. Van Liew.—The unpleasant rain yesterday did not interfere with the manifestation of popular feeling at the funeral of Mr. Van Liew. The Fifth Ward Museum Hotel was thronged at an early hour by persons who proceeded thither in the late residence of the deceased to take a last view of respect to his memory.

Before 10 o'clock, the house No. 12 Hubert-street was quite crowded. The conversation of parties lingering on the sidewalk, indicated a strongly excited state of public opinion. A great number of persons passed into the room where the corpse was placed, the anxiety to see it hardly abating at the time for commencing the service from near. At 10 o'clock, Rev. Dr. Gurney, Pastor of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at Morristown, read from the burial service [illegible] the reading vault of the Marble Cemetery, Second-street.

Accident and Generosity.—A Mr. James Adams, while walking with his wife near Greenwood Cemetery, on Wednesday, was shot in the thigh by a gunner at whom was gunning, and accidently discharged his piece. Mr. Adams was taken to the New-York Hospital, and the gentleman voluntarily became responsible for his expenses, and stated that he would [illegible] the loss of time.

The Murder of Mr. Van Liew.—Charles Hunter, a professional gambler, and Jerr J. Hunter, an alleged accomplice, were arrested on Wednesday night, on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder and robbery of Mr. Van Liew. Hunter is about 22 years of age, and states that he is a barkeeper. Allen Ormsby, a young man, was also arrested on being concerned in the horrid affair. The prisoners were locked up for examination.

"Honor to whom Honor."—At the house of James Monahan, No. 162 Grand-street, a number of the Fourteenth Wardens and others met, last evening, to present a handsome gold hunting-watch, worth $175, to the captor of the murderer of Annie [illegible]. Inside the case was the following inscription: "Presented by the citizens of the Fourteenth Ward and others to R. A. Wilkinson, as a token of esteem for his humane conduct in capturing the assassin of Officer Robert Applegate, New-York, July 21, 1857." The meeting was chaired by Charles A. Stewart, and Benjamin W. Richards acted as Secretary. Did the politics of Mr. Thos. W. Ward prevent his sharing in the testimonial? If we remember rightly, it was he who brought the burglar down with his club.

Garrotting Attempted in Tompkins Square.—On Wednesday night, Mr. Bernhard Rudolph, residing at No. 221 Tenth-street, was passing through Tompkins square, when a man stepped up to him and seizing him by the coat-collar, demanded his money. Mr. Rudolph was taken by surprise that he at first scarcely knew how to act, but finally shook the fellow off, and determined to protect himself and his money. The robber, however, again seized him by his collar, and made a grab at his watch-guard, but failing to get the watch, he drew a knife and attempted to stab Mr. Rudolph in the neck, but the latter parried, and received the point of the knife in his shoulder. The robber then called two accomplices, who had concealed themselves behind some trees near by. Mr. Rudolph, seeing a fresh battery being aimed, the combatants closed and kicked their victim in the most cowardly manner. Soon, however, Officer Brewer, of the Seventeenth Ward Police, responded to his call, and instantly seized the fellow who had first attacked Mr. R., but, unfortunately, the others escaped. The prisoner was taken before Justice Bergen, and gave his name as Wm. Young. The magistrate locked him up to await further examination. His confederates are known, and will probably be arrested.

"Drunk and Drowned."—The body of a man whose name is supposed to have been John Lawson, was found on Wednesday morning in the dock, foot of Rivington-st., North River. He was last seen alive on Tuesday night, at a grog shop on the corner of West and Clinton streets, where he had probably left intoxicated, and is supposed to have wandered to the pier and fallen in the water. Coroner Perrz held an inquest on the body, and from the bruises and marks of violence, the jury rendered a verdict of "Death by drowning." The deceased was about 30 years of age, and had been in the Bellevue Hospital, where he will remain to day for identification by his friends.

A Very Bad Boy.—A short time since, Julia Sampson, an Irish girl, applied to an old woman named Ann Harry, who keeps a fruit stand in Fresh-st., to assist her, as she represented that she had no home and no means to buy food or lodging. Mrs. Harry, out of kindness, Mrs. Harry consented to employ her to assist in taking care of her rooms and selling her at the stand. Julia was taken home by Mrs. Harry, and after remaining there a few days, broke open a trunk belonging to her benefactress and robbed it of $42 36 in gold coin, and $30 worth of jewelry, which she disposed of. On Wednesday, she was arrested, and on her person a portion of the stolen jewelry was found. Justice Connolly locked her up for trial.

Very Suspicious.—A young man named James Stevens, was on Wednesday, arrested, on suspicion of being one of the burglars who, on Monday night, broke into the liquor store of Wm. H. Minzer, No. 136 Beach-street, and robbed it of $50 41. It is alleged that the prisoner, if he committed the guilt, had offered to receive the money if he would not prosecute, and, on the contrary, that, after his arrest, he did make the confession he was entitled to claim, on his part, a reward. Patrick Weaver, who pointed out a hatchet left by him and seven others, would shortly have been taken unless he did confess. Stevens is the magistrate he denied all participation in the burglary. The case will be thoroughly investigated.

Arrest of Dock Thieves.—Two young men, named William Gallagher and Alfred Hay, were detected on Wednesday, in the act of stealing a box of drygoods which had just been landed from the ship Sarah Poulden, lying at Pier No. 45 East River. They had with a shed, forced off the cover of the box, and were in the act of helping themselves to far contents, when the officer arrested them. They are said to be old offenders, and Justice Bergen locked them up.

Killed by a Fall.—Coroner Perrz held an inquest on Wednesday, upon the body of a child 3½ years of age, named Ann E. Allen, whose death was occasioned by her falling from an upper window of her mother's house, in the premises, during the temporary absence of the mother and servant from the room. Verdict "accidental death."

Fire in Spring-street.—An alarm for the Fourth District was rung about 8½ last evening, by a fire in the rear of the house No. 148 Spring-st. The stock and fixtures were damaged about $300, by the Fire Insurance Company. The fire originated from a spark falling upon the floor by the store boy while lighting the gas.

Arrest of a Professed Gambler.—James Stewart, keeper of a gambling house at No. 202 Broadway, was arrested on Wednesday, charged with having, during the months of April and May last, [illegible] a boarder at Livingston's Hotel, as a fraud. The complaint also implicates James Hardgrave and Jerry Donovan, as concerned with Stewart in keeping the gambling house and in winning the money of him. Warrants for their arrest have been issued. Stewart was taken before Justice Connolly, and held to bail to answer the charge. James B. Hunter, a Deputy Sheriff, was his bondsman.

New Rochelle.—There was a pleasant affair at the Neptune House, New Rochelle, on Wednesday evening. A stage was erected in the dining-room, and certain tableaux dances which had been in preparation for a week past, were exhibited, to the lively satisfaction of fifty or five hundred spectators. Appropriate music and a grand ball continued the festivities to a late hour.

Arrest of Suspicious Characters.—Two men, named James Lynch and Thomas McGuire, were arrested on Wednesday night, on suspicion of being burglars, they having been observed prowling about the streets of the Eighth Ward. On searching them, a bunch of skeleton keys and a cold chisel were found on their persons. Justice Davison locked them up to await examination.

Charge of Receiving Stolen Goods.—Elizabeth Gilligan, keeper of a junk shop at No. 211 Tenth avenue, and Wm. Murphy, a gatherer of junk, in her employ, were on Wednesday arrested by Officer Allen, charged with feloniously receiving a lot of bullets which had been stolen from Mr. D. G. Seymour, of West Twenty-seventh-street, who found the property in the woman's junk shop. The accused protested innocence, but Justice Davison locked them up for examination.

Found Dead.—Ann Kelly, an Irish woman was found dead on Wednesday morning, at her residence in Third-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, where she kept a small candy shop. The body appeared to have been lying there for several days. Coroner Perrz held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict of "death by apoplexy" was rendered by the jury.

(Advertisement.)

More Startling Than an Earthquake!—The results produced by the retired physician, old Dr. M. James, with his "Extract of Cannabis Indica," are startling—marvellous—glorious! This preparation, made from the East India hemp, and other curative agents, concentrates more good qualities than were ever before embodied in a single medicine. It is a powerful tonic, a purifier of all the fluids and secretions of the human body, a healing balsam for all internal sores, tubercles, ulcers, or inflammations, an unequaled nervine, a grand substitute for ordinary sick-room nourishments, a builder-up of wasted and worn out fibre, a superior exhilarant, and a stimulant which is followed by no reaction. It was only by the closest study, and the aid of a vast number of experiments, that the old doctor, while in the East Indies, brought this preparation to perfection. It has cured thousands of the severest cases of consumption, nervous excitement and debility, dyspepsia, bronchitis, liver complaint, asthma, sore throat, coughs and colds, and so great is the demand for it, in all parts of the country, that Dr. James has great trouble to supply it. Those who have ever read of the effects of East India hemp, as prepared for medicinal use by the native of that clime, will readily understand how an experienced physician like Dr. James could, by patient labor, make a panacea of it. The Cannabis Indica can be obtained from Dr. James, at No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J. Price, $2 a bottle. Persons who are unwilling or unable to buy it can get the recipe, and make the medicine themselves, by inclosing four postage-stamps to the old doctor, at the address above mentioned. This medicine is creating a sensation never before achieved by a similar preparation, and it is offering more cures than even the credulous like to believe. Every invalid should make a trial of it, as a matter of duty.—Sun Intelligencer.

N. B.—Dr. H. James has neither office nor agent in New-York, as some have pretended an't advertised. The recipe is sent from no place but No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

(Advertisement.)

Protection from Lightning.

The undersigned offer their services to protect buildings from lightning. They have had much experience, and have been uniformly successful. They have had the commendation of Prof. Henry, of Washington, Prof. Silliman, of New-Haven, and many other highly-scientific men. Experience has maintained the correctness of their theory in regard to non-conductors, and for their views on this subject they have the authority of Faraday, Arago and others. Quimby's improved lightning rods are of superior neatness and durability, according to the opinion of many eminent architects. Further information may be had on application to

A. M. Quimby & Son, No. 119 Nassau-street.

(Advertisement.)

Gas for the Country.

Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.

R. R. Woodworth & Co.

Are now offering for sale

A most complete, cheap, simple And efficient gas machine

Adapted in all respects to the wants of

Private dwellings, public and private schools, Churches, colleges, factories, foundaries, Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,

as well as towns and villages.

Details will be furnished

By applying in person letter

To the office of the Company,

Where a machine can be seen

In operation,

And descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. Woodworth & Co.,

No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

(Advertisement.)

Purdy's National Theater.—To-night Mr. Thos. C. Steers, the Treasurer of this establishment, takes his benefit, and presents a monster program of amusement. Four well-selected pieces are to be performed, viz.: The Drama of "Robert Emmett," the Comedy of the "Youthful King," the Pantomime of the "School in an Uproar," and the Drama of "Margaret Catchpole." Mrs. Raymer will sing, and Miss Price and Mr. S. Wood will dance. Little Cora Delia Howard and her parents appearing in addition to the full strength of the Company.

(Advertisement.)

Bentol's Sarsaparilla.—Eruptions and all diseases of the external structure are simply the effect of poisonous virus circulating in the veins. This preparation purges the blood of this foul element. Hence it cures. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at $1 per bottle.

(Advertisement.)

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Counterfeits are in the market. There is an unfailing test by which to know the genuine, viz. the water-mark, "Holloway, New-York and London," which appears in semi-transparent letters in every leaf of the book of directions. Hold the paper to the light.

(Advertisement.)

Affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Hours of consultation: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

No. 568 Broadway.

R. Hunter, M. D. H. Melville, M. D.

(Advertisement.)

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Sulphur and a Preparation of Iron compounded with sugar, forms J. R. Stanford's Blood-purifying Powders. They are very agreeable to the taste and do not sicken nor purge; they are taken dry upon the tongue at bed-time, are soon dissolved and carried into the stomach, where they quicken the digestion and give consistency, color and purity to the blood. Price of a package, 12 Powders, $1; 4 packages, $3 50. Sold at No. 16 State-street, cash side of the Battery, and by all druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

Fires in Brooklyn.—The vat house of the American Oil Company, Red Hook Point, accidentally caught fire at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Before the firemen could reach the spot the flames communicated with a quantity of oil in casks, stored in a yard adjoining the premises where the fire originated, and the whole was consumed. Loss $6,000—no insurance.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning, store No. 516 Grand-street was damaged to the extent of $25 by fire. The fire caught in a shed window, and was extinguished by Officers Bell, Austin, and Jenkins, of the Sixth Precinct.

The Patent Safe Game.—Another man was victimized, Wednesday, by a couple of sharpers, in Greenwood Cemetery. He called upon Captain Couse, of the Eighth Precinct, to recover the $18 which he said he had been swindled out of, and offering to pay expenses, immediately started to find the rogues. They came in sight of them, but were not able to capture them. The man swindled gave his name as Alden Dennis, Chagrinville, Oneida County, N. Y.

Burglary.—The tenement known as the "Cumberland House," situated on the corner of Cumberland-street and Fleet-street, in the occupation of Mr. G. G. Conover, was entered on Tuesday evening and robbed of two gallons of brandy worth $18, and $60 in money. No clue has been obtained to the detection of the robbers.

Burglary.—The house of Joseph Will, on Rose-street, Brooklyn, was robbed on Wednesday night of silver ware and clothing valued at $150.

NEW-JERSEY.

Arrest for Passing Counterfeit Money.—On Wednesday afternoon, two men were arrested at the Jersey City Railroad Depot, for attempting to pass counterfeit money. The counterfeit was in the form of a $5 note of the Union Bank of New-London. When arrested, the man attempted to swallow one of the bills, but Officer Chase, knowing the movements, seized him by the throat and choked him so severely that he did not succeed in doing it. They were taken before Recorder Emerson yesterday morning, and after an examination, in which they gave their names as John G. Williams and Eliza McCarty, and their residences as No. 143 West Broadway, New-York, they were committed to jail for trial. Williams had in his pocket $61 in gold, $11 in good bills, and $3 40 in silver. $30 of the worthless money was found in the Depot yesterday morning, where it was probably thrown when they were arrested.

Heavy Robbery.—Mr. E. Doughty, who resides on the plank road, between Jersey City and Newark, had his pocket picked at the Jersey City Railroad Depot, on Tuesday evening, of a wallet containing $1,160 in money and a check for $1,150. The money was principally in $50 bills on the Greenwich Bank, New-York. Mr. D. discovered his loss soon after, and immediately informed the New-York Police but no discovery of the robber or money has yet been made.

Violating the Sunday Law.—Two arrests were made in Jersey City on Wednesday for violation of the law relative to traffic on Sunday. Mr. Gustavus, cigar dealer, paid a fine of $10. Mr. Owen Gaffney, confectioner, was also fined in the same amount, but refused to pay it, and was committed to jail.

Heavy Robbery by a Clerk in Hoboken.—Yesterday morning, while Cravs Heeringhouse, who keeps a grocery store at the corner of Washington and Fifth streets, Hoboken, was absent, purchasing supplies at Washington Market, his clerk absconded with $600—$250 of which was in gold, and the balance in bills. The clerk had been in his employ but a few days, and his sur-name was not known by Mr. Heeringhouse.

Firemen's Festival.—The festival which took place at the Otto Cottage Garden, on Wednesday evening, in aid of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Hoboken Fire Department, was a pleasant affair, and netted a profit of several hundred dollars. The grounds were brilliantly illuminated, and decorated with fire apparatus, and the occasion was enlivened with music by Noll's Band.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...July 30.

$8,000 Virginia 6s	91	10 Harlem R. R.	10¾
12,000 do	91	50 do	10¾
6,000 Mo. State 6s	79¾	25 Har. R. R. pref.	24
24,000 do	79¾	125 Mil. & Miss. R.R.	54
11,000 Erie R. Gen. 7s	91	50 do	53¾
1,000 Hud. Riv. R. 2d m.	49¾	50 do	54
1,000 Ill. Cent. R. bds.	89¾	100 C. B. & Quincy R.R.	84
2,000 do	89¾	300 Reading R. R.	74¾
1,000 Ter H. & Alt. 2d M.	65	200 do	74¾
1,000 La Cr. & Mil. pr. B	80	50 do	74¾
7,000 Cal. & Chic. 2d M.	61¾	200 do	74¾
9 Bank of Commerce	100	100 Mich. Cen. R. R.	85
50 Bank of America	49	50 do	85
5 Bank of Commerce	105	50 do	84¾
50 do	104¾	300 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	51¾
10 Park Bank	103¾	50 do	48
150 Canton Company	50	50 do	51¾
4 do	49¾	200 do	51¾
200 Penn. Coal Co.	325	275 do	51
25 do	325	50 do	50¾
100 do	325	50 do	50¾
100 do	325	150 do	50¾
18 do	325	150 M. S. & N. I. p. b.	77
1150 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	87¾	400 do	77
10 do	87¾	177 do	77
5 do	87¾	100 do	76
100 do	88	200 do	76¾
200 do	88	400 do	76
200 do	88	50 do	75¾
200 Erie Railroad	35¾	100 do	77
200 do	35¾	27 do	77
50 do	35¾	10 C. Life & Trust Co.	101¾
5 do	35¾	1000 C. & Tol. R. R.	30
325 do	35¾	25 do	30¾
100 do	34¾	100 do	30
100 do	35¾	5 Contin'ental Bank	108¾

Between Boards.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction, by Albert H. Nicolay:

$8,000 Chi., St. Paul and Fon du Lac R. R. int. ad.	9¾
$2,000 Mil. and Horicon R. R. 1st m. 8s, int. ad.	40¾
$500 Great Western (Ill.) R R 1st m. 10s, int. ad.	75¾
$8,000 Great Western 7s, int. added	69¾
$10,000 Great Western 7s, hypothecated, int. ad.	55¾
9,000 Luzerne Auth. Coal Co., 1st m. int. ad.	8¾
$500 Racine and Miss. R. R., int. ad.	70
$2,000 Columbus, Piqua & Indiana R. R., Flat	20¾
9 shares Bank of Sing Sing	69
10 shares Phenix Bank	109
52 shares Broadway Bank	195¾
90 shares Tradesmen's Bank	121¾
40 shares Beekman Ins. Co.	118¾
30 shares Home Ins. Co.	150¾
20 shares Brevoort Ins. Co.	91¾
32 shares Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R.	40¾
75 shares Illinois Central R R	117¾
10 shares Grocers' Refining Co.	16¾

Second Boards.

$1,000 La Cr. & M. p. b.	49	100 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	57
100 Cumber'd Coal Co.	18¾	25 do	43¾
100 do	18¾	50 do	50
300 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	87	100 do	50
300 do	87	6 La Cres. & M. R.	36¾
140 Clev. & Pitts. R.	40¾	63 do	36¾
74 do	40¾	105 do	36
100 do	40	200 Reading R'd	74
100 Erie Railroad	34¾	50 Panama Railroad	95¾
200 do	34¾	100 do	95¾
140 Mich. S. & N. I. p. b.	77	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	30
100 Ill. Central R.	89	118	57¾

Thursday, July 30—P. M.

The Discount Brokers are taking some considerable parcels of Boston paper this week at current rates. The market in that city is less easy than our own. The Banks are a little down in Specie, and the proceeds of this paper go forward by transfer on the Boston Sub-Treasury, the Gold being deposited in the New-York office. Demand loans are dull at 7 ⅌ cent. In some instances Money is left with the leading Brokers at 6 ⅌ cent. Exchange rates are steady. London and Paris bills are in the control of the regular drawers, but the demand from the importing trade is only moderate. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $411,838; paid $410.763; balance, $11,926,878. The receipts include $50,000 for transfer on Boston. The name of Mr. A. B. Johnston's Bank at Utica, referred to yesterday, is the *Ontario* Bank of Utica. The old Bank of Utica is quite another concern. The following is the condensed quarterly report of the

All New-York State and City Banks—June 1857.

Loans and Discounts	$190,808,822
Overdrafts	502,187
Due from Banks	11,043,530
Due from Directors	99,199,707
Due from Brokers	8,906,859
Real Estate	7,428,015
Specie	14,870,434
Cash Items	26,787,484
Stocks and Promissory Notes	25,747,479
Bonds and Mortgages	9,599,704
Bills of Solvent Banks	3,098,863
Bills of Suspended Banks	771
Loss and Expense Account	1,282,928
Add for Cents	950
Total	$387,990,846
Capital	$103,954,717
Circulation	27,595,898
Profits	13,040,00)
Due to Banks	27,319,017
Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors	1,013,576
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York	2,954,617
Due Depositors on demand	104,350,436
Amount due not included under either of the above heads	1,754,836
Add for Cents	508
Total	$387,990,846

The Stock Exchange ruled dull through the day, and prices at the close were lower by ⅛@1 ⅌ cent. New-York Central sold at 87, buyer 60 days, in exchange for the cash stock at the same price, for delivery on the closing of the books to-morrow. The *short* sellers put out a few contracts, seller sixty days, at 86 ⅌ cent. The settlements falling due to-day and to-morrow on the thirty-day contracts made at the close of June, are at a difference of 10 ⅌ cent. in favor of the buyer. A large number of sellers' options put out during the first three days in July, at 76@76¾, go over to the reopening of the transfers on the 24th August. In Michigan Southern there was a private sale rumored of 5,000 or 6,000 shares, from *Bull* to *Bear*, in settlement upon which the latter paid about $70,000 in differences. The cash stock subsequently sold at the Board at 51¾@51@50, while some few sellers' options were done at 46 at 60 days, and 47 at 30 days. Reading fell off ½ ⅌ cent., and Panama was a fraction easier. La Crosse left off 36 cash, and 30 seller six months. Erie closed 34¾, against 35¾ yesterday afternoon. The whole business of the day was a moderate one, and notwithstanding the pause in the regular demand, there was not much disposition evinced to put out new contracts at lower prices.

The August interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, at their office in William-street, over Mason, M. Morgan & Son. The August interest on the Sinking Fund Bonds of 1875, and the Convertibles of 1871, of the New-York and Erie Company will be paid at the Manhattan Bank. The Shoe and Leather Bank will pay the August interest for the City of New-York.

In our report of the defalcation at Utica, we committed an error, making the paragraph read defalcation in the Old Bank of Utica, it should be the Ontario Bank at Utica.

The terms for the consolidation of the two sections of railway from Chicago to Milwaukee, along the shore of Lake Michigan, at present known as the "Chicago and Milwaukee Company," and the Wisconsin Lake Shore Company, originally incorporated as the "Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Company," have been agreed upon by umpires mutually selected. The following notice for a meeting of the stockholders of the latter or Wisconsin Company has been issued:

"A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, in the city of Milwaukee, on the 11th day of August next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the question of approving the action of the Directors consolidating said Company with the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and to transact such other business as may be incidental thereto. It having been deemed advantageous both by our Company and by the Directors of the Southern Line, to consolidate said Companies into one Company, to be called the 'Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company,' distinguished gentlemen, of known character and standing, were jointly chosen, consisting of Messrs. D. L. Harris, of Springfield, Mass., Wm. M. Wornell, of New-York, and G. L. Hunt, of Cleveland, Ohio, to make a just consolidation upon the basis of the actual value of the respective roads, and the property and franchises of each.

The above gentlemen, chosen as umpires, were mutually selected on account of their high standing for integrity and sound business qualifications; and having made their award under seal, the object of the meeting is to take a vote of the stockholders accepting the same, before the award is opened. This course will avoid much delay in the discussion of details, which, in a case of this kind, might defer the consolidation for months. That the award is a fair one the stockholders can rely, as the umpires are known as men of intelligence, and competent to decide upon the various advantages and disadvantages of each road. The consolidation of these two roads into one, forming a continuous unbroken line between Chicago and Milwaukee, two of the most prosperous cities of the West, will place the consolidated Company in possession of one of the first class thoroughfares of the country, beyond the reach of competing roads, and a line of road from which travel cannot be diverted, but which traffic every line of road now built, or that can be built in the vicinity, will, necessarily, tend to augment."

To the Stockholders of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company.

It has been ascertained that it will require eight hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars to complete the railroad to La Crosse, and that that amount will be sufficient for that purpose. About one-half of that amount, or a little more, it is expected will be realized from the proceeds of the first mortgage Land Grant Bonds, of which six hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars are still subject to delivery, and the remainder it is proposed to raise by offering to the Stockholders (or such as may accept) the following proposition, viz.: that any holder of stock be entitled to subscribe for the 6 ⅌ cent. bonds to be issued under a mortgage on the Eastern and part of the Watertown division to the amount of one million dollars, to be taken at the rate of 50 ⅌ cent., or eight hundred dollars for each bond of one thousand dollars, payable as follows, viz.: Four hundred dollars to be paid in the stock of the Company at par at the time of subscribing, and four hundred dollars to be paid in cash by installments, one quarter at the time of subscribing, one quarter on the 15th day of August next, and the remainder on the 1st day of September next, which will retire in the aggregate $400,000 of the stock of the Company, and provide $400,000 in cash funds for the operations of the Company, which, added to the proceeds of the unexpended first mortgage bonds, will give a sum sufficient for the completion of the road to the Mississippi.

Many stockholders feeling a doubt as to the value of the stock, will thus have an opportunity to convert the stock shares into a 10 ⅌ cent. bond income, which will be a certainty, instead of retaining the stock shares subject to contingencies. The bonds being convertible, will afford at any time the opportunity of reconverting them into stock in case it should hereafter be found desirable so to do. It gives the present stockholders the option to convert stock into bonds which, at 80 ⅌ cent., gives a 10 ⅌ cent. per annum investment and a gain convertible into stock in case the latter should hereafter prove to be the more desirable.

Books of subscription will be opened at the office of the Company in this City, on Saturday next, the 1st day of August, and kept open until the full amount of said bonds shall be subscribed for by those now holding stock or who may purchase it for this purpose.

BYRON KILBOURN, President.

New-York, Thursday, July 30, 1857.

Southern Michigan Road—At Home.

From the Iowa Daily Commercial.

It is not the design of this article to eulogize any person connected with the road, but we cannot forbear saying that the promptness and accuracy with which the business of the offices in Toledo is transacted, and the regularity and general freedom from accidents with which the trains are run, speak in more complimentary language than we can write, of the ability and attention of the General Superintendent, Mr. Brown, and of his gentlemanly assistants.

With the exception of the Illinois Central, the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company operates more miles of track than any other company in the United States. The road penetrates a rich section of country, which it has been the means of opening up to settlement, improvement, and cultivation. A broad belt on either side has been furnished with facilities for transporting its products to eastern markets, and local markets are convenient to every man's farm. Upon the line of the main track and the older branches, numerous flourishing villages have sprung into existence, and the adjacent lands have increased in value almost miraculously. Indeed, it is a generally entertained opinion that one-half the actual wealth of the State of Michigan has been acquired through the influence of its railroads. The Air-Line division has been but recently opened, yet already improvement is manifest in the increased values of property and more rapid settlement. There is no better land in the West than that along this branch, and a few years will witness its general settlement and cultivation, and transform the forest into fields of waving grain. Villages will be built as by magic, and the sound of the woodman's axe and the report of the huntsman's rifle, which now silence has only been broken by the echo of the woodman's axe and the report of the huntsman's rifle. We can appreciate the advantages and improvements of the past, but Omnipotence only can foretel the progress of the future.

But the improvements directly traceable to the influence of this road have not been limited to the country through which it passes. It has aided materially in the march of Empire Westward, transporting thousands of enterprising pioneers and emigrants to their future homes upon the rich prairies beyond the lakes, and returning their products to the markets of the East. Indeed, the great States of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin are nearly as much indebted for their rapid growth and increasing agricultural wealth, to the two Michigan roads, as are the States through which they pass. In the line of direct communication between the East and the Great West, they are essential alike to the business of both.

To the business of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, if Toledo mainly indebted for its present proud position among the commercial cities of the west. Every mile of road completed has increased the extent of country tributary to this city, and every new clearing along the line furnishes an additional amount of produce to pass through and freight our vessels, on its way to the Atlantic coast. The immense expenditures, in depots and shops, and the consequent necessary employment of large numbers of mechanics and laborers, are sources of permanent wealth and prosperity. The Southern was the pioneer road to our city, and those that have been since built and are in progress, are to a considerable extent offsprings of that great enterprise.

The Trevorton Coal Estate.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Celebration at the Mines.

Three years ago Trevorton was a single house; now it is a village of fifteen to eighteen hundred inhabitants—church, stores, post-office, Sabbath-school, &c. It is about 14 miles east of the Susquehanna river, near the gap of Zerbe's Run, which is a confluent with the Mahanoy, and together they flow into the Susquehanna at Fort Trevorton, about 43 miles above Harrisburg. Zerbe's Run cuts through the mountain, leaving on either side two elevated mountains with precipitous ascents toward the gap, and exposing from top to bottom, on both mountain fronts, 12 enormous coal seams enclosed in the mountain sides, lying within 200 to 300 feet of each other, and in nearly vertical lines. The dips are, I believe, about 60°. These coal seams, as far as opened, vary in thickness from 10 to 30 feet, and where one of the veins bulges, i. e., makes a curve, or takes a sudden turn upward, the coal is 140 feet in thickness. The tenacity of money patronizing mining operations in mining and gas significant. When the miners begin to work into these great coal veins, they say they are going to open a fount, and when they have cut a great number of cars, working to order for some of their veins, and the last high they say they are working the least for, and when they have 200 up and down, and perhaps top lines, and half-mile lines, and [illegible] from the [illegible] they say: "Boys, down that [illegible]

[illegible] the Pennsylvania Railroad, with [illegible] Philadelphia, Wilmington, N. C., 4 da.; with naval stores, to J. Smith & Co.

Schr. Monte Cristo, Stoddard, St. Augustine, Fla., 6 da., [illegible] Schr. Judge Sawyer, Rose, New-Brunswick, N. J., for New-Haven.

Schr. E. Hazard, (of Newport) Nordica, Matagorda, July 1, with cotton to master.

Schr. G. S. Adams, Eldridge, Stamford, Conn.

Schr. R. L. Bee, Cook, Port Royal, for Boston.

Schr. Mazeppa, Burdsall, Port Royal, for Boston.

Schr. Manatoe, Burdsen, [illegible] for Providence.

Schr. J. L. Crocker, Briggs, Rockland, for Tarrytown.

Schr. Wm. Steel, Smith, Port Royal, for Providence.

Schr. John Walker, Jones, Port Royal, for Fall River.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Fagan, Port Royal, for Allen's Point.

Schr. Columbus, Pettegrew, Philadelphia, with coal.

Schr. Chas. Carter, Baker, Philadelphia, with coal.

Schr. Wm. L. Crosby, Baker, Philadelphia, for Derby.

Schr. Rachel Wilson, Port Royal, for Fall River.

Schr. Paul Reed, Reed, Albany, for Fall River.

Schr. Tuscarora, Hand, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Carolina, Gardner, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Sylvanus, Hardy, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Hiram, Perrit, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Hilman, Perrit, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Hilman, Perrit, Rondout, for Providence.

Steamer Cities, Baker, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Steamer Thomas Cook, Cook, Philadelphia and Norfolk 36 hours, with mdse. to E. D. Morgan.

Steamer Delaware, Crane, Philadelphia and Cape May with mdse. to E. Peck.

Steamer Wyoming, Nye, Baltimore.

Steamer Orleans, Gaston, Baltimore.

Steamer Osceola, Gaston, Baltimore.

BELOW—Ship Orphan, Kenyon, Sardinia, June 17.

WIND—Fresh in the day, E. N. E., and fresh, with rain.

Memorandum.

The launch of the steamship Morse Taylor, from Mr. W. H. Webb's yard, foot of the st., East River, has been postponed until Saturday, Aug. 1, at 5 o'clock P. M., on account of the inclemency of the weather.

The jur. from steve [illegible] Ohio, Ind., and Ill., was postponed to-day on the large [illegible] death for respite will be [illegible] [illegible] not yet [illegible] reported.

A contract has been entered into with Messrs. Johnson & Higgins to save the balance of the cargo of the ship Samuel Wilkes, [illegible] upon [illegible].

Memorandum.

The ship Minnesota, Pratt, hence for New-Orleans, went down the lower bay yesterday, and a hole having been discovered, of about three inches per hour, she has put back to the City this morning. The crew refused to proceed to sea. She has on board 1,000 [illegible].

Memorandum Ports.

Port Jefferson, L. I.—Arr. July 30, sch. Yorkshire, Avery, Warren; sch. Oliver Wolcott, Wolcott, Newport; Brunet & Ellen, Hall, do; Ann Eliza, Smith, Providence; Ann Eliza, Smith, Providence; Ann Eliza, Smith, Providence; Ann Eliza, Smith, Providence; Ann Eliza, Smith, Providence; Ann Eliza, Smith, Providence; Ann Eliza, Smith, Providence; Ann Eliza, Smith, Providence; Ann Eliza, Smith, Providence; Ann Eliza, Smith, Providence; Ann Eliza, Smith, Providence; Ann Eliza, Smith, Providence; Ann Eliza, Smith, Providence; Ann Eliza, Smith, Providence; Ann Eliza, Smith, Providence; Ann Eliza, Smith, Providence; Ann E